n Out, Turn Out
FOR THE GREAT
l Estate Sale,
l be the last and only chance locality. H. E. PICKET, has ordered a
BRILLIANT
CTION SALE
e remainder of his choice property, consisting of
SPLENDID LOTS
ON
day, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
N THE GROUND.
ter lots are not to be had in go. Let the occasion be a ND and MEMORABLE ONE. y and magnificent canvas pa- , not to be surpassed on the nent, and used only by Elison ster, will be erected on the d for the accommodation of attending the sale.
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AMUSEMENTS.
XON'S AMPHITHEATRE,
endous Success! verwhelming Audiences!! Standing Room Only!!!
MONDAY, JULY 14.
ND AND POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
ONY PASTOR
AND HIS TROUPE OF STARS.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
OSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of the Brilliant Young Actress,
ATIE PUTNAM.
ORLD AND STAGE.
EWELL MATINEE SATURDAY
AT 2 P. M.
HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Parlor Home of Comedy!
Patronized by the Elite of Society!
RAND DOUBLE BILL.
HOME!
HE TWO POLTS.
CHICAGO-AV. PARK.
n Open Air Concert
By the Great Western Band.
POSTPONEMENT
en City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.,
PICNIC
Till Wednesday, July 23.
E EIGHTH ANNUAL PICNIC
LIS LODGE, No. 447, I. O. O. F.
HE FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC
THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC
DEPENDENT CLUB.
GRAND OPENING BALL
AND SELECT PARTY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
HE PLACE TO FIND
... hmond Double and Single Oven ... Ranges and Barstow Ranges ... at BANGS BROS., Exclusive ... nts, cor. State and Van Buren ... Also, House-Furnishing Goods ... every description, and in great ... iety.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1873. NUMBER 328.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

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MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, New York, issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 2[illegible], at the office of the Receivers, No. 13 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER J. REED, JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT, OLIVER H. COLE, Receivers.

TO RENT.

HOTEL TO RENT

The building situated on the northwest corner of Clark and Lake-sts., the upper portion of which has been fitted up and designed for a conveniently arranged hotel.

The rooms are all well lighted and all the appointments of the house are perfect. There is a fine Kitchen, Laundry, Cellar, with permanent Refrigerators, fine Dining-room, and well arranged office.

This property is situated in the heart of the business portion of Chicago, and to the proper party, a long and favorable lease will be given. Apply to

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

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BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 30 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 87 Lake-st., Chicago.

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REMOVAL.

HAMMOND & GAGE, Financial Agents, have Removed to 76 Washington-st., S. E. Cor. of Dearborn, under Third National Bank.

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WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 167 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

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Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND CEMENT

For Sale in Quantities to Suit, by UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION, 246 Randolph-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE **Pullman's Palace Car Bouquet**

Is the most exquisite Perfume in the world. Sold by all Druggists.

EDUCATIONAL.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The twentieth collegiate year of this well-known and successful institution will begin Sept. 18. It appeals to its past success, its admirable location, and the recommendation of those who know it best, as its guarantee in the future.

Madame Caroline Rive,

Whose brilliant career commenced with this institution, and whose skill and success need no indorsement here, will resume her old position in our Department of Music.

For catalogues and information, address as heretofore, Rev. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Pres., Glendale, Ohio.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Port of Cartagena in the Hands of the Internationalists.

Large Accessions to the Ranks of the Carlist Army.

Ten Thousand Persian Subjects Released from Slavery in Khiva.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 13.—The Cortes yesterday authorized energetic measures for the suppression of the insurrection in Alcoy.

A paper manufactory at Villa Dardo has been burned by rioters.

Messengers from the town of Granollers del Valles have arrived at Barcelona, with pressing demands for reinforcements.

BAYONNE, July 13.—Five thousand peasants at Alpena have joined the Carlists, driven thereto by the excesses of the Republicans.

MADRID, July 13.—Gen. Velarde, with seven battalions, has arrived before Alcoy. He was obliged to arrest thirty of his own men for insubordination on the march.

It is rumored that the Internationalists have risen in Carthagena and made themselves masters of the town, the forts, the telegraph, and the railway. The marines remain faithful to the Government, and hold the navy-yard.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Dispatches from Khiva give the following account of events subsequent to the capture of the city. The Khan voluntarily entered the Russian camp and gave in his submission, formally declaring himself a vassal of Russia. Gen. Kaufmann then restored him to the throne, and appointed a council of administration to assist him in the Government during the occupation of the Khanite by the Russian forces. The Khan, in token of gratitude, issued, on the 24th of June, a decree forever abolishing slavery within his dominions.

Gen. Kaufmann has sent dispatches to Teheran notifying the Persian Government to make preparations for the reception of 10,000 natives of Persia released from slavery by the Khan's decree.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 13.—The Cozarewitch and Princess Dagmar took leave of the Queen yesterday, and departed for Darmstadt.

DUBLIN, July 13.—Everything passed off quietly in Londonderry and Belfast yesterday. There was no disturbance in this city.

Prince Arthur has gone to Christiania to be present at the coronation of Oscar as King of Norway.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, July 6, via LONDON, July 13.—The Japanese Ambassadors and all the foreign Ministers at Pekin had an audience with the Emperor of China on the 29th of June.

ITALY.

ROME, July 13.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday in this city and at Frosinone, Alatri, and Paola.

THE CHOLERA.

Mortality Reports from Various Points Visited by the Disease.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—No death from any cause reported in this city to-day. The city papers have ceased their daily mortuary reports, and it is generally agreed that the cholera has spent its force and made its exit from Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Three deaths from cholera were reported at the health office to-day.

[By Mail.]

Greenville (Tenn.) Letter to the Knoxville Press.

Andrew Johnson did not escape. He remained at home until he was attacked, and then left for his country residence, near Henderson's depot. After a fierce struggle with the disease, he rallied and got better, but afterwards took a relapse and came near dying. His physician, Dr. Broyles, was immediately sent for, who watched at his bed-side for one whole night, never leaving him for a moment, and finally succeeded in enabling him to pass the crisis. It is said of Mr. Johnson that while he was at home he did all he could to administer to the wants of the sick and the dying. I was told to-day, by a gentleman who seemed to know what he was talking about, that the ex-President intends leaving Greenville, and will settle in one of three places—Knoxville, Nashville, or Washington city. He certainly would make a valuable acquisition to any community.

Jasper, Tenn. (July 8), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Gallatin is in Sumner County, thirty miles north of Nashville, on the Louisville Road. It is a place of some 3,000 inhabitants. The surrounding country for fifty miles is high, rolling, well drained, and healthy. In Gallatin, or near there, are no stagnant ponds of water, no sluggish streams, and not more than ordinary filth.

But the cholera traveled there from Nashville on the wings of the morning. Half the people fled, leaving less than 1,500 in town. Yet of this 1,500, 102 have died in less than a month! Over 6 per cent of the population laid in the grave in four weeks. And that, too, in a country town, always regarded as healthy. Is not this strange? Who will account for it? Would we not regard the crowded city of Cincinnati as a more inviting field for the cholera than the rural town of Gallatin? Yet the disease passes you by with comparatively but a touch. Should it strike you as hard as it did Gallatin, you would bury 12,000 people in a month. Such a calamity would startle the world, but 6 per cent of the Gallatin population die and we hear nothing of it, save now and then a wail from the local papers.

Among the country people about Gallatin there is a panic. They come to town not at all. When the town people go to the country for supplies, bacon, for instance, the countryman hangs a piece on the gate-post and retires, while the purchaser takes it and leaves the money. But despite all precaution, the scourge has spread into the country between Gallatin and Nashville, taking now and then one, but not raging with so great violence as in the centres of population.

At Nashville, the disease is slowly subsiding, the daily death-rate varying from five to twelve. The scattered citizens are returning, and every train goes in full. The danger is that those who remained throughout it all, living on hard ham and dry bread, will, with the decline of the disease, go into vegetables with such vim as to raise the death-rate. This is not the Nashville view, I know; they are all in a high state of hope there; but stranger things have happened. The deaths in Nashville in June were about 5 per cent of the population in the city. This is a very unhealthy exhibit.

At Memphis, the disease and consequent alarm have both abated.

At Greenville there is still much sickness, but not a large death rate. Death and terror have already thinned out the weaker of the population.

At Knoxville there has been but one death, I believe. The city may escape, although it is more likely to have a severe touch yet.

At present Chattanooga is the worst sufferer. Half the population has fled, and yet the death rate averages about fourteen per day. July 4, there were fifteen deaths; 5th, twelve; 6th, sixteen; 7th, fifteen; and up to 12 o'clock to-day, five new cases are reported. This is bad for a place whose population has been reduced by flight to below 5,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A boy named Walt Wallace, of Cairo, 14 years old, was drowned at Eaganeville on Saturday night, and the body found yesterday morning.

A negro named Joe B. Everly shot another negro named William Williams on Saturday night, in Evansville, while standing at his own door. Williams will recover.

The Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffrey, of the Ninth street Baptist Church in Cincinnati, resigned yesterday to accept the Presidency of Ley College, an unsectarian institution at Brooklyn, New York.

Two cars were thrown from the track on the Nashville Division of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, on Saturday night, wounding about fifteen persons, most of them members of Warren's Silver Band, of Evansville, none dangerously.

The pulpits of nearly all the churches in Poughkeepsie were supplied yesterday by delegates from the Young Men's Christian Association Convention. Open-air meetings were held in different parts of the city, and at night an immense farewell meeting was held at the Opera-House. A movement was inaugurated looking to the organization of a Young Women's Christian Association in this country.

THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

Shameful Treatment of the Steerage Passengers on the Wreck.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The *Times'* special from Boston gives the following account of the treatment the steerage passengers of the City of Washington received, after being landed from the wreck:

The weather was cold and wet, and some of them were absolutely without shelter of any sort for five days and nights, and with nothing better than rocks for a bed. An old sail cloth protected some from the elements, but there was great suffering, particularly among the women and children. They suffered keenly from hunger. The food given them was for the most part unfit to eat, and very scant in quantity. It consisted principally of hard crackers and beef, some of which was absolutely putrid, and, half starved though they were, they could not force it down their throats. They believe that, by a little more effort on the part of the ship's officers, they could have fared much better than this in every respect. Another complaint, although not a general one, is that of the loss of personal effects and money, the taking of which they charge to the ship's crew. All day Sunday the rain poured down incessantly. The men were busy all that day getting the baggage from the ship, and at night nearly all had a blanket or a mattress or some other covering, but of course completely soaked with rain and salt water, for the sailors had tossed them on shore as carelessly as if it was a matter of no importance at all whether they reached the land or were washed away by the sea. Meanwhile, regardless of the risk of the ship breaking up at any moment, and leaving 500 people without a chance of obtaining a morsel of food for three days, cooking was done on board the ship, and no effort made to carry any provisions to the shore. The cabin passengers fared well. The stewards looked out for the ladies, and the gentlemen being in their company got enough. The steerage passengers were served in a lump. Some got a plenty and others got none at all. There was no order, no discipline, and no regularity. Some were so overcome by exposure and fatigue that they had to be left behind at Hardings.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Capt. A. E. Neilson, Judge Durant, of California, and other passengers of the City of Washington, arrived here to-day. All unite in ascribing the loss of the vessel to carelessness, and the inability of the Captain to perform his duties properly in consequence of sickness.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.94	73	76	S. W., fresh.		Thr't'g.
11:18 a. m.	29.88	76	73	S. W., fresh.		Thr't'g.
2:00 p. m.	29.84	75	77	S., brisk.		Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.87	79	82	S., fresh.	.30	Clear'g.
9:00 p. m.	29.87	80	78	S., fresh.		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.90	78	86	S., fresh.	.01	Thr't'g.

Maximum thermometer, 83.
Minimum thermometer, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	29.98	61	S., brisk.		Fair.
Cheyenne	29.93	70	W., fresh.		Clear.
Chicago	29.90	78	S., fresh.	.31	Threaten'g.
Cincinnati	30.10	73	S. W., gentle.	.54	Light rain.
Cleveland	30.01	77	S., brisk.		Fair.
Denver	29.96	76	Calm.		Clear.
Detroit	29.97	76	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Duluth	29.74	69	Calm.		Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.80	84	S., fresh.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.90	68	N. W., fresh.	.02	Light rain.
Omaha	29.66	82	S., fresh.	.24	Fair.
St. Paul	29.70	80	Calm.		Fair.
Toledo	29.98	78	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
LaCrosse	29.84	74	S. E., light.	.23	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—On Monday, for the Southern States, southeast and southwest winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, southeasterly winds, veering to the southwest, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes and the Ohio Valley, southwesterly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and local storms. For the Upper Lake region, southerly winds, higher temperature, and possibly local rains. For the Northwest, westerly winds, and clear or clearing weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 11, 1873.

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cincinnati	15 ft. 6 in.		1 ft. 3 in.
Davenport	10 ft. 4 in.		2 in.
Keokuk	10 ft. 1 in.		1 in.
Louisville	7 ft. *8 in.		
Memphis	23 ft. 0 in.	5 in.	
Nashville	5 ft. 11 in.		1 ft 1 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft. 4 in.		1 in.
Omaha	11 ft. 0 in.		10 in.
Pittsburgh	4 ft. 1 in.		9 in.
Shreveport			6 in.
St. Louis	24 ft. 6 in.		2 in.
St. Paul	7 ft. 4 in.		3 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer, Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

NEW YORK.

Suit Commenced Against Duden Freres & Co.—Additional Facts Concerning the Murder of Marshal Stevenson.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The New York Agricultural College excursion to Virginia, Indian Territory, Colorado, and the Rocky Mountains, will leave here on Tuesday morning.

A suit has been commenced in the United States District Court against Duden, Freres & Co., lace importers, for $102,000, the penalties for alleged irregularities in importing goods involving frauds on the revenue laws.

The departure of the Tigress from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on a trial-trip was delayed till a late hour yesterday afternoon in consequence of the discovery of another leak. It is said that an augur-hold had been left unplugged under the outside planking, and had not been caulked. She may not commence her voyage until Tuesday.

The excise law was not enforced in this city to-day.

The police have found in the house No. 135 East Eighty-seventh street the decomposed body of Charlotte Willett, aged 55, who occupied the house alone, and had not been seen for several weeks. When found the body was half eaten by rats, which swarmed in the room.

It is now stated that the killing of Deputy United States Marshal Stoneman in Jersey City was a deliberately-planned murder, and that the inquest will develop that fact. The murderer, Lemthal, was not a Russian sailor, but a boarding-house keeper who had been concealing sailor deserters.

Jacob Hoffman and William Eberhardt, who were so badly burned during the fire at Eberling's Brewery, in Morisiana, last Tuesday, died at the German Hospital last night.

Sudden Retribution.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—Michael Higgins, a farm laborer of Cheshire, stabbed John O'Neil on Saturday night in the abdomen, from the effects of which O'Neil died to-day. Search for Higgins resulted in the discovery of his dead body in a room in the farm-house. It is supposed that he died from heart disease, superinduced by excitement. Higgins insulted O'Neil's wife. Hence the murder.

Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—A German named Gottlieb Lieberte, a blacksmith residing in the Sixth Ward, disappeared on the 3d inst., and was found to-day dead in the woods near Whitefish Bay, having committed suicide with a razor.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived, steamers Holland, from London; Ormsby, from Glasgow; Fredjoef, from New Castle, England.

FIRES.

Two Hundred Buildings Burned in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Twenty-five Dwellings Destroyed in Greenbush, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 13.—A fire commenced this afternoon at about 2 o'clock in the Bridge Street House barn, a large frame building, and a brisk wind blowing at the time, the flames spread to adjoining buildings, and before the engines could get to work the Grand Rapids City Mills were on fire, from whence the fire spread to the north and east, burning over six blocks densely covered with buildings. About 100 dwellings were burned. The Grand Rapids Mills, owned by Rice and Tearse, several stores and saloons on Canal street, Chrish's brewery and malt-house, and several business houses on Ottawa street, were destroyed. At this time, 7 p. m., the fire is under control. The loss is estimated at $250,000. Insured for about $100,000. The burnt district is bounded by Canal street on the west and Iowa street on the east, and extends from near Bridge street to near Fairbanks street.

(To the Associated Press.)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 13.—At 3 o'clock to-day this city was visited by another terrible fire. It was first discovered in an alley near the Bridge Street House barn, located in Kent street, and, it being very dry and a light wind blowing the flames in the barn, within a very few minutes the entire building was one sheet of fire. Notwithstanding the firemen were early on the ground and at work, the fire spread, and was soon beyond control. The fire spread in all directions, consuming everything in its way from Bridge street to Trowbridge, and from Canal to Division, except buildings fronting south on Bridge street and west on Canal street. About twenty acres of ground was burned over. Two hundred buildings were consumed, and the loss cannot be less than $300,000. It is impossible at present to give the amount of insurance, but it will approximate to $200,000. At this hour the fire is entirely under the control of the firemen, and no further damage is probable.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—A fire in Greenbush, Rensselaer County, opposite Albany, this evening destroyed twenty-four dwellings, located on Broadway, Columbia and Academy streets; also Collender's lumber-yards, and Reno's and Travers' coal-yards. Loss estimated between $150,000 and $200,000. Insurance small. A boy, named Brodt, was burned to death.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TEXAN SQUABBLE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President is announced to arrive here to-morrow morning, and as it is expected that he will return to Long Branch in the night train, a Cabinet meeting will probably be held to-morrow morning, all the members except Secretary Fish being now in the city. The trouble between the Texas politicians will be laid before the meeting, provided some one of the members thereof can be induced to take sufficient interest in the matter to so far trouble himself as to explain to the Cabinet the simple, yet what would probably from his standpoint seem a knotty, question. Upon Postmaster General Creswell will doubtless fall this task, if the matter shall come up at all, as it will be within his line of duty, since the charges made were in the shape of affidavits alleging misconduct and fraud against the Postmaster at Galveston. Nearly all the Federal officials in Texas take sides with Postmaster Clark, who says that he does not intend to make war on Gov. Davis simply because the latter has attacked him, but he boasts that when Clark opens upon Davis the heavens will fairly ring from the noise.

THE POLARIS SEARCH.

Secretary Robeson is to come here to-morrow, and will report to the President the progress that has been made to carry out his plans for the search for the Polaris, which Mr. Robeson himself believes to be satisfactory, and he is also of the opinion that the search will be successful in either bringing back the Polaris or in removing the doubt as to the fate of the vessel.

STEAMBOAT LICENSE.

A Collector of Customs inquired if a steamboat that does not go out of the State or district, and that has been inspected under the Steamboat act, is required to be enrolled and licensed under the Navigation laws, to which the Secretary of the Treasury replied to-day that if the vessel is navigating the waters of the United States she must take out enrollment and license in accordance with the provisions of the act of Feb. 25, 1867. The Supreme Court of the United States has defined the waters referred to as follows: "Those rivers must be regarded as public navigable rivers in law which are navigable in fact, and they are navigable in fact when they are used or are susceptible of being used in their ordinary condition as highways for commerce, or over which trade and travel is carried on, and they constitute the navigable waters of the United States within the meaning of the acts of Congress, in contradistinction from the navigable waters of the States when they form in their ordinary condition by themselves, or by uniting with other waters, a continued highway over which commerce is or may be carried on with other States or foreign countries in the customary modes in which such commerce is conducted by water."

OTHER DECISIONS.

The Treasury Department has decided that a passenger's baggage is not subject to seizure if a sworn entry is made by the passenger upon arrival at a port of entry. The same department states the principles governing the case of vessels built in one district for owners residing in another, to be that the Collector of Customs is required, by law, to issue documents, and to have the vessels admeasured, but, if no documents are to be issued, no admeasurement is necessary.

[To the Associated Press.]

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Commissioner of Customs is having a thorough investigation made into the charges of fraud made against several prominent importing firms in New York.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The Colorado arrived to-day from China and Japan. All well on board.

George Hazenfeldt, while killing fish near Jackson with giant powder had a cartridge explode in his hand, blowing him to pieces. One arm and a portion of the body has not yet been found.

The funeral of Gen. T. N. Caseneau, to-day, was very largely attended.

Turners' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 13.—Forty delegates, representing the Turner Societies of the Chicago District, held their regular annual convention in this city to-day, and transacted the usual business.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The jobbing trade is very quiet in all branches. There is more activity in first hands in prints, cassimeres, and domestic cottons. Fine bleached shirtings are in better request, and at reduced prices. Davol 4-4 shirting is down to 17½c. The market for standard brown cottons is quite steady, and Atlantic, Indian-Head, and Appleton are closely sold up. Colored cottons and rolled flannels are quiet. Canton flannels are being offered by the jobbers at less than last year's prices. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,430,138.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The wool market continues quiet and prices are somewhat firmer. Ohio, 48@50c; Wisconsin half blood, 45c; Western low fleece, 45c; Western tub, 48@50c; Ohio combing, 60@63c; unwashed combing Indiana and Missouri, 43c; unwashed Ohio and Kentucky, 33@33½c; unwashed Western, 31c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 12.—The wool market is unchanged. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, new and old, at 47½@52c; Michigan and Ohio, to arrive, at 47½@50c; Wisconsin, 45c; unwashed fleece, 29@30c; tub, 52@54c; scoured, 43@60c; Ohio delaine, 55c; Western unwashed combing, 40@45c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Up—Props City of Boston, India, Henry Howard; barks Maria Martin, Monarch, Ogarita, Hemisphere, Kate Darly; schrs Pamlico, Northumberland, Harvest Queen, Emma Mayes, Lake Forest, Trade Wind, Brighton, Sopha Mehon, White Cloud, Powhattan, Ariel, Gifford, C. P. Minch, Morse, Montana, Wm. Young, Narragansette, Cooper, Wagstaff, Waucoma, D. E. Stewart.

Down—Props Ocean, Alaska, Young America; schrs S. P. Ely, Todman, Dauntless, Bismarck, Garibaldi, Surprise, Hattie Wells.

WIND—Southwest.

UTAH.

Failure of the Arizona Mormon Mission—The Emigrants Return in a Deplorable Condition—Salt Lake Items.

SALT LAKE, July 13.—The Arizona Mormon mission projected by Brigham Young to settle in that Territory and build that section of Tom Scott's Southern Pacific Railway, has proved a disastrous and complete failure. The entire colony of over 700 are on their way to Utah again. Many have already arrived, and others remain on other side of the Colorado River for want of boats, which were lost, to cross. The emigrants experienced terrible suffering. The character of the country was completely misrepresented. It was sterile, with no water, and pasturage scarce. The Colony refused to take the chances of massacre by Indians. On their return, the emigrants were compelled to throw away their stoves and all heavy articles to enable them to reach water and feed for their teams. The condition of the people and train is extremely sad. The result has shaken the faith in the infallibility of the head of the Church as an inspired prophet.

The Rev. Norman McLeod, the distinguished clergyman, has gone West to commence a lecturing tour on Utah and Mormonism from a Gentile point.

Ah Ting, a Chinese washerman, last night shot and killed John Strasburger, a German shoemaker in cold blood. The assailant is in custody.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Three Men Killed in a Clay-Pit.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 10.

A serious and startling accident occurred yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at the fire-clay pit owned and operated by Parker, Russell & Co., in connection with their fire-brick works, between the Gravois road and the Insane Asylum, about four or five miles from the Court-House. Besides two clay pits, there are several mines of coal in the locality mentioned. Oak Hill is the general name applied to the section in question. The men employed in the clay-pit nearest the works went to work yesterday morning, as usual, the shift consisting of 18 men and boys, under the charge of Edward Kendall, an experienced miner, who had a contract with Parker, Russell & Co. to excavate the clay, and hired his own subordinates. The fire-clay is worked much after the same manner as coal. It lies, at this mine, in veins some 6 feet thick between the post-rock above and inferior clay, called bastard clay, beneath. The shaft is some 120 feet deep. From this a tunnel, called an entry, runs off for some distance. Out of this entry are rooms, called chambers, 14 feet wide and 6 feet high, where the clay is dug out. These chambers extend as far as the boundary of the mine, or as far as the clay can be profitably worked. In this mine they extend some eighty yards from the entry. Between each of the chambers a body of clay eighteen feet thick is left standing as a support for the overhanging rock. As soon as a chamber has been worked out, the miners begin at the end and cut through the next chamber, making a passage-way six yards wide. Then four yards of the clay are left, and another passage-way cut till the entry is reached. The men then go back and cut away the pillars of clay which support the rock, being 12 feet by 18 in size, and leave what are called stumps, when, generally in from one to four days, the roof falls in, and blocks up the exhausted chamber.

In this pit the entry formerly extended 290 yards from the bottom of the shaft, and five chambers have been worked. Three of these have been cleared of clay and abandoned to their natural destruction by the caving in of the roof, the remaining two had been about cleared of clay, and the pillars between them were being removed. The workmen yesterday were engaged in cutting across the fourth pillar, three stumps having already fallen in, and were some forty rods from the entry and 250 yards from the shaft, working in the face end of the chamber, when the treacherous clayey rock precipitated itself upon them and hurried them into eternity in the twinkling of an eye, leaving their crushed bodies behind as evidence of its mighty force. The persons engaged in that immediate vicinity were five in number; Edward Kendall, the head of the shift, Joshua N. Judy, Thomas Platt, Parley Morris, and David Gowan. They were working in the chamber when they heard the rock crack, and Kendall called out to them to run. They threw down their tools, faced for the entry, and fled for their lives. As they ran they came under the danger. A huge mass of rock, forty-five feet long, twelve feet wide, and two feet thick, caught them in its descent and pinned their mangled forms to the clay beneath. Twenty yards either way all was safe. Had the men fled to the farther end of the chamber, they would have been safe, but, obeying their first impulse, and striving to gain the shaft, they were overwhelmed by the descending ruin.

Three of the workmen were killed—Kendall, Judy, and Platt. David Gowen, a boy, escaped. He had stepped aside to get a drink of water when, as he lifted the jug, he saw the clay dropping. He walked down the chamber, to put the jug in a better place, when the roof fell. Parley Morris was badly bruised on the right side, from the shoulder to the hip, where a large piece of the rock struck him. Cyrus Henshaw was at work setting props, some forty-five feet away, at the time. He heard Kendall tell the boys to run, and ran himself to the falling rock, caught Parley Morris by the arm, and snatched him from a horrible death, pulling him out beyond the falling mass just as a huge flake of the rock, some eighteen inches thick, came down. So narrow was Morris' escape, that the rock scraped the back of his right side, inflicting severe, but not necessarily fatal bruises.

The work of rescuing the remains was at once entered upon with the utmost speed and most thorough care, but such was the amount of rock that fell and so obstinate was the nature that it was not till six hours after the accident that the last body was sent up the shaft and laid, gashed and bleeding, by its comrades in death in the pit-house.

The victims were dreadfully mangled. Platt was crushed and cut in three pieces. His body was severed across the waist, while another cut, probably made by the sharp edges of the rock, gashed his trunk from the left shoulder down to the waist. He was 18 years old, an Englishman, and lived near by. Judy was literally smashed to pieces, not a whole bone being left in his body. He was a crushed mass, but was not cut by the rock. He was 21 years old, and had one brother living at Oak Hill, and another, W. W. Judy, a merchant at No. 221 North Third street. His parents, wealthy farmers, reside near Clairmont, Ill. Kendall's body was the least injured of any. His neck and left leg were broken. He was an Englishman, had lived at Oak Hill for sixteen years, and was an experienced miner. He was 33 years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

A Sad Story of Misfortune.

The recent death of the Rev. Josiah Peabody, of North Stamford, Conn., was caused by the weight of misfortune and disgrace which had rapidly accumulated about him for the past few months. The pastor was nearly 70 years old, a native of Topsfield, Mass., and for fifteen years a missionary in Turkey. His character was above reproach, but his society determined that a younger man would be more to their liking, and a committee informed him of that decision. The minister's two daughters were teaching school in Long Island, while his son, a studious, reserved lad of 16, remained at home with his parents. On the morning of May 19 a fire broke out in the Congregational Church, and the structure was soon in ruins. The lad was arrested as being an incendiary, but as all the evidence that could be adduced was circumstantial, he was released in bonds of $600, but cited to appear before the Superior Court. To the mental torture of this affliction was soon added another. The church which had given Mr. Peabody a call rescinded its action, owing to the developments of the trial, and under this stroke the old man gave up his life. After his funeral, his son became very much excited. Arming himself with a rake he entered the house of a deacon of the church, broke in the windows, began to smash the property it contained, and even made an attack upon the owner. He appeared to labor under the hallucination that the church members had been the cause of his father's death, and vowed vengeance against them accordingly. He was soon secured, and exhibited so many evidences of insanity that it was thought best to take him to the asylum at Middletown.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

A Pitiful Tale—A Mother in Search of Her Children.

From the New York Times, July 11.

Notwithstanding the recent disclosures made in these columns, the traffic in Italian children still continues, and as yet nothing has been done by the authorities to stop it. Efforts, however, are now making by the Italian residents of the city to unite for this purpose, and, by bringing their aggregate influence to bear upon the matter, it is expected much good may be done. They have decided for once to lay aside their local prejudices and jealousies, and unite for one purpose [illegible] slaves now held in this city. The amount of protection received by Italians at this port, and the circumstances that bring them here, may be best set forth by an incident that occurred upon one of our populous thoroughfares yesterday.

Late in the afternoon, as tired men, women, and children were flocking toward the various ferries and horse-cars, to reach their homes after the day's business, a thin, emaciated woman, accompanied by two small children, was found reclining upon the steps of a warehouse which had been closed for the day, upon Fulton street, above Church. She looked very miserable, but the hurrying crowds passed her by, perhaps without notice, but finally a large-hearted German passed, and seeing her condition he pitied her. He did more; he spoke to her, and finding she was exhausted from exposure and want of food, he looked about for a remedy.

The woman and her two children were transported to a restaurant close by, and after proper attention there was a marked improvement in their condition. The woman spoke a foreign tongue, however, which the good Samaritan could not understand, but most providentially, at that moment a stranger entered. He was an Italian, and quickly recognized the wretched woman as a native of his own bright land. Reviving under the good treatment she had received, the woman spoke of the circumstances that brought her here, and of the treatment she had received since her arrival, making together a story of abject misery seldom equaled.

She related that she came from Southern Italy, the Province of Basilicate, where she had married and lived happy with her husband for many years. She had six children, the oldest of which was now, if living, 12 years of age. Five of them were boys, and the youngest a girl of only 6 months. One morning, she went on to tell, she awoke to find that her four eldest boys had been stolen from their beds while asleep, kidnapped from their homes, and taken, whither she knew not. Upon this affecting circumstance she did not care to dwell, but went on to tell of the inquiries she made to ascertain the whereabouts of her children. The authorities of her native place were applied to, but as usual with authorities, they knew nothing. This only occurred about seven months ago, and, after a fruitless search, she heard that her dear boys had been taken to the Western Republic, the United States, the home of Washington and Lincoln, to be sold into slavery. Her mind, she relates, was quickly made up, and she resolved to cross the ocean to find them. She says she had no fear of coming here, for she had often been told that any foreigner landing here would immediately receive 100 acres of land and employment at encouraging wages. She, therefore, raised what money she could, and leaving her husband to manage the farm alone, she took her two remaining children, fearful of leaving them behind her, and crossed the ocean to the unknown land beyond, to search for her boys.

She arrived here only two weeks ago, and, after the usual delays, passed through Castle Garden—much, to her surprise, she received neither land nor money, and found herself helpless, friendless, and alone in a strange country, and among a people whose language she could not speak, even to make her most necessary wants known. She wandered about from day to day, and she tells that help was denied her even where she had a right to expect it. Her little stock of money was soon gone, and by day she was compelled to beg, and by night to sleep in the streets. Her two children—one a boy 6 years old, and the other a suckling infant—remained with her and endured all their mother's hardships in looking for their brothers. A mother's love, however, could not shield them from the effects of want and exposure, and finally, tired out in body and soul, she sank upon a door-step, and would probably have died had she not received assistance. When found, she and her children had been two days without tasting food, and they were all so weak they could scarcely walk. The boy was a mere skeleton, so far gone with suffering that he could scarcely eat, and had to be given milk. The mother's condition was about the same, and the baby at her breast was too weak even to cry, for it must have missed its usual nutriment for several days, and had fallen into a sound sleep, from which it was difficult to arouse it. After eating all they could, which was very little, and given more food for another meal, an effort was made to have the woman tell her name and go to a charitable institution until she and her children had recovered sufficiently to resume the search.

She refused to tell her name, however, saying she was afraid, and would not go to any place until she had asked a priest about it. Being pressed to accept material aid, or at least to allow her children to be taken care of, she insisted upon leaving, saying that she believed her would-be-friends were only trying to steal her remaining children. After accepting some money, she left the restaurant, probably stronger than when she entered, but still too weak to wander about until dark, and then sleep in the streets. The names and addresses of all the persons who were witnesses to this affecting incident were obtained, and can be readily produced.

The Exploring Parties.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune.

We have the most favorable reports from both the main Government expedition now operating in Colorado. Prof. Hayden sends us word that all his different divisions are now actively at work, and the same now comes to us from Lieut. Wheeler, via Santa Fe. Some persons have imagined that there might be a collision between these exploring parties. Nothing could be more ridiculous. The Hayden United States Geological Survey was specially provided for by the last Congress—an appropriation of $90,000 being placed at the disposal of the Professor. The Wheeler expedition acts under the direct orders of the Secretary of War and the Engineers' Bureau, U. S. A. Each party has its special instructions and special duties. A conflict is simply an impossibility. The one chord of union between both parties (and it is a strong one) is the hope and desire of demolishing all the terra incognita of the Territories, and of enhancing the interests of science.

The Fox River Improvement.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, July 10.

At Kaukauna, last week, we met Maj. Leonard Martin, Assistant Engineer in charge of the Fox River improvement from the Cedars north to Green Bay; and at Appleton we met Capt. Edwards, Engineer. We also met at Kaukauna Mr. R. W. Orr, foreman of stone quarries, and John P. Deidrich, foreman of the carpenter work, and made some examination of the work in progress. We learn from these gentlemen generally, although not in an official way, the following facts:

The general plan of the improvement is first to replace those locks that are the most dilapidated, and to deepen the canal where it is the shallowest; also to repair so much of the old canal and locks as it will be necessary to repair in order to facilitate the work of rebuilding.

The first work that will be done will be the rebuilding of the combined or double lock at Little Chute. Also, a temporary dam to throw the water from the long pier at Appleton and a stone dam at that place. Next to the combined lock, the second lock at Appleton will be rebuilt.

The size of the new locks does not yet seem to be determined. The impression prevails that they will be no wider than the present ones (34 to 37 feet), and the officers we talked with were of the opinion that the present locks (160 feet) were long enough, but thought they might possibly be lengthened 60 feet, which would make them 220 feet long. In any event they will be so built that they may be lengthened if required.

We understand that the cost of implements, boats, &c., is so great that the present appropriation by Congress ($200,000) will be exhausted in the getting ready to work and the building of the double locks at Little Chute, the dam at Appleton, and the necessary repairs of the old canal.

We were shown where the old canal was defective at Kaukauna. There were leakages in the embankment, where streams of water were running through. This canal is valuable, not only in itself, but as part of the improved system, and it is urged that a few hundreds of dollars expended here now will save the expenditure of as many thousands if the present leakages are not attended to. Another point made was that the best stone-quarries being located at Kaukauna, it was advisable to put the canal in good working shape at Kaukauna and vicinity, in order that it would be available for the use of the Government in transporting stone from here to other places where work is required.

Stone for the combined lock is being got out at Kaukauna. A large force of men was at work last week on the island, where the stone varies in thickness from 10 to 22 inches. This quarry was to be abandoned last Saturday, and work would commence this week in the quarry on the flat, at Mrs. Grignon's place on the west [illegible] the river. The advantage here is that the [illegible] shape. The stone will be found in better thickness from that on the island. [illegible] in dam, to keep the water of the river out, has been repaired, and a ten-horse power portable engine for pumping purpose, keeps the quarry free from water. A wooden railway-track, about a fourth of a mile long, running to deep water, has been laid to carry off the stone quarried.

It is proposed to put a dredge on the Upper Fox River, and, if possible, soon put on another. It is also proposed to shut out the water on the Lower Fox River from the canals, about Aug. 1, for perhaps six weeks, in order to facilitate repairs.

ATCHEEN.

Turkish History of the Ottoman Interests in and Relations to Atcheen.

The *Jawaib*, the most influential Arabic journal published at Constantinople, after announcing that the Ambassador from the Sultan-Prince of Atcheen had delivered to the Grand Vizier of Turkey a letter with which he was charged, setting forth the grievances of the Atchenese, gives the following particulars of the past history of Atcheen:

"Acheen was conquered by the Sultan Ghazy-Jauhan-Shah on the 14th of Ramadhan, A. H. 611 (19th of January, 1215), since which period its inhabitants have professed Islam, of the Shafa'ly rite. Three centuries later, A. H. 922 (A. D. 1516), it placed itself under the protection of the Sublime Porte. The Seyyid Farmah-Shah, who was then Prince of Acheen, applied to Sinan Pasha, the Grand Vizier of Sultan Selim I., requesting to be recognized as a vassal of the Ottoman Empire. The Sublime Porte readily accepted the proposal, and conceded a firman to that effect. In the year of the Hijrah 1267 (A. D. 1850), the Sultan A'laed Din Mansulah, then Shruhler of Acheen, applied again to the Imperial Government and renewed his oath of vassalage. On that occasion the Sultan 'Abdu'l-Majid sent the Prince a decoration in diamonds, together with a firman acknowledging him as a vassal of the Empire. Ever since the country has been placed under the protection of the Sublime Porte all Achenese vessels carry the Ottoman flag. From the Muslim conquest under the Sultan Ghazy-Jauhan-Shah up to the late ruler, A'la ed din Mahmad Shah, thirty-five Princes have succeeded to the Government of Acheen. It was in A. H. 1155 (A. D. 1742), during the reign of Sultan Mustala, that a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Constantinople between Holland and Acheen. By a provision in this treaty, the Dutch were permitted to enter Acheen for the purposes of trade. In A. H. 1141 (A. D. 1728), during the sovereignty of A'ala-ed-din Jauhar-Shah, a treaty was made with England, which is still in force (it expired in 1870). A. H. 1180 (A. D. 1766), the Dutch violated their engagements by seizing several parts of the Island of Sumatra. A. H. 1241 (A. D. 1825), they attacked some other districts of the Kingdom of Acheen, and replied to the protests of the ruling Prince that they had not trespassed beyond their own limits. Finally, in A. H. 1288 (A. D. 1871), Holland demanded the cession of certain islands belonging to the Prince of Acheen, and also permission to erect lighthouses on several parts of the island. To these demands, the Achenese replied that they could grant nothing without the authorization of their Suzerain, the Ottoman Porte. As to the lighthouses, the Prince engaged to erect them at his own expense. To this the Dutch objected, then resorted to threats, and ultimately to aggression in order to attain their own object, which was nothing less than the conquest of Acheen. Under these circumstances the Achenese Government determined to appeal to the Court of the Suzerain, and confided its mission to the Sultan to 'Abdu-'l-Rahman-Zahir Effendi, who is accompanied by Hajjy-Abbas Effendi, one of the notables of the country. It was after the departure of this envoy, who is Prime Minister to the Sultan of Acheen, that the Dutch commenced their hostile operations. Their repulse by the Achenese is well known."

WHISKY AND DEATH.

From the Rochester (Ind.) Spy.

This community was horrified to learn last Sabbath morning that, on the night previous, two young men had been run over and killed by a freight train on the I. P. & C. Railroad. The accident occurred near Tiosa, a small station midway between Walnut and the Tippecanoe River, and in this county. The young men, both thoroughly intoxicated, had fallen asleep on the track, and were struck by the train going south at about [illegible]. They were dimly sighted by the engineer and firemen, who took them for chickens in the darkness, and did not attempt to check the speed of the train until it had passed over the sleeping men. Then realizing that the killed were human beings, they stopped and raised the alarm, and appointed watchers to guard the remains. Strange to say, the bodies were allowed to remain on the track until another train had passed over them, the watchers being possessed of the foolish idea that it was unlawful to remove a dead body until the Coroner ordered it to be done.

The inhabitants of the little hamlet near which the accident occurred gathered around the bodies, and soon discovered that they were those of two neighbor boys, named, respectively, George Mechling and Henry Brumm. A couple of broken bottles, from which odors of villainous whisky exhaled, told the story of their untimely end better than pen can trace it. It appears that Mechling had been to Rochester that day, and had imbibed pretty freely, but was not visibly drunk. He rode home with some neighbor boys, but upon his arrival there was not content to stay, and he induced Brumm to accompany him to Walnut. Their stay in the latter place was of several hours' duration, but they were back within gunshot of home, and asleep on the track at 11 p. m., when the train struck them. Brumm had evidently fallen asleep in a sitting posture, and it is supposed that the cowcatcher struck him in the side, cutting him in twain across the breast. The mutilated trunk was again severed just above the hips. Mechling's left arm and leg were cut off, and his body was caught by the brakes and jammed until it presented a sickening spectacle. Mechlin was aged 18 years; Brumm, 18 years and 6 months. The parents of both are well-known residents of this county.

A Bit of Marital Duplicity.

Mr. George Layman, a good-looking jeweler of Astoria, L. I., has had his wife arrested for attempting to cut his throat. Mr. Layman exhibits a considerable gash in his throat, and is quite willing to detail his wife's attempt at self-bereavement. To begin with, he says he was an "awful fool to go near her, as she is possessed of the old scratch, and her mother is ten times worse." He got a letter from her, last week, after they had been separated six months, saying that she desired a private interview. This he granted, and they went to a grove together, though hesitatingly on his part, as he half suspected that she intended to slay him. Finding a comfortable nook, he sat down, and she confidingly deposited herself in his lap, and as everything seemed so cozy and connubial, he asked her if she wasn't coming back to live with him and bring baby back. The allusion to their common tie seemed to reawaken her affection, and she commenced to caress him lovingly. Emboldened by these demonstrations, he ventured to place a protecting arm around her waist, when she seized his hand, and tenderly pressing his head back, told him to lie down. He obeyed, and the next instant she covered his face with a hankerchief and he felt a "rasping sensation" at his throat. She instantly sprang up and fled; he raised his head and felt the hot blood flowing from a wound in his throat. At his side lay the razor she had used, and, on the whole, Layman concluded that she meant business, so he had her arrested. He says, furthermore, that her friends are all down on him; her father is a Baptist minister, and thinks the whole affair a good joke, of which the only unpleasant feature was its lack of complete success. Mrs. Layman denies the whole story, and there are suspicions that the husband did the cutting himself to frighten her into returning to him.

THE GOODRICH MURDER

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Goodrich inquest was resumed to-day in the Brooklyn Court-House by Coroner Whitehall. The alleged murderess, Kate Stoddard, alias Amy Stone, was present. William C. Dewitt was retained as counsel by the prisoner.

Mrs. Lucette Myers testified that she recognized the watch, chain, and seal as having belonged to Charles Goodrich. She also recognized a small charm which was upon the chain. She could not identify either the pocket-book or diary. I have seen the pistol before. I saw it in the hands of a man named Roscoe. I saw it in his possession some time before the murder, perhaps a week previous. He was in the street at the time. When asked what communication she had with Roscoe at the time, she hesitated, and said she could not answer.

Coroner—"Is it for fear you will criminate yourself?"

Witness—"No,—that is not it. It is because I think it best not. It will defeat the ends of justice."

The witness then recognized Kate. She was positive that it was ... her as Amy Snow or Kate ... go on and give the jury any witness ... she possessed, when she replied that ... nothing else to state, on the ground that it might defeat the ends of justice. She had seen this woman, Kate, and Roscoe together on several occasions.

Question—"Why did you say on previous examination that you did not know Kate Stoddard?"

Answer—"I had certain reasons for saying so."

The next witness was Miss Adeline Palm, who was engaged to be married to the deceased. The witness was very nervous, and almost fainted. She was shown the articles, and continued: "I recognized the watch and two seals. The ring had been worn by him, but I have never seen the watch or chain. The pocket-book was his. I fail to identify either of the pistols. There is a lady present I have seen before. I have seen this one, Kate Stoddard, before. It was in New York, at 217 East Thirteenth street, in company with Mr. Goodrich. I have had conversation with Mr. G. referring to this lady, when he said it was his sister. He said she lived in Brooklyn. This occurred in June a year ago. I never had any conversation with her at any time.

David Goodrich, father of the murdered man, was next placed on the stand. He was shown the watch, chain, etc., and identified them. The pistol he did not recognize as the one he had seen with his son.

Miss Handley testified that she had been looking for the prisoner, and then related the story of the arrest. It was supposed that the prisoner would be put on the stand, but contrary to expectation her testimony was not taken. Under the direction of counsel, the accused will make no confession of guilt.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says regarding the appearance of the prisoner: "It took but a few moments to create among the by-standers the impression that they were looking upon an insane woman. And this woman undoubtedly is insane, if ordinary indications of lunacy are to be relied on. She sat there for a full half hour smiling and chatting pleasantly, a strange, wild light beaming from her eyes all the while. It was impossible to converse with her, although she talked sensibly enough, without being almost absolutely convinced of her insanity. Miss Handley, in an interview with a reporter, stated that the prisoner was six years ago a lunatic, and was an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and that her insanity was caused by disappointment in love."

The *Eagle* also says that when the Chief of Police asked the prisoner to hand him the locket, which is a very large one, she was at first loth to comply, but seeing that resistance was useless she passed it over. On receiving it, the Chief took hold to open it. "Oh! be careful, be careful," said she, "there is a mineral in that which I don't want to lose." Despite utmost care, however, a little portion of the "mineral," as she called it, fell upon the floor, and this, to the Chief's surprise, she picked up promptly, put in her mouth and swallowed. "What did you do that for?" said the Chief. Looking steadily into his eye, she said, "That is Charles Goodrich's blood!" and sure enough, upon closer examination the locket was found to be filled with congealed blood. A few questions elicited the fact that on leaving Goodrich's house on Friday morning she had taken away with her, among other articles, a cup full of blood, which had oozed from his brain. This blood, congealed, she had been eating a little of every day since the time of the tragedy till the time of her capture.

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

We find that the said Charles Goodrich came to his death by pistol-shot wounds in the head, inflicted by Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, with intent to cause death, on the evening of the 20th or morning of the 21st of March, 1873, at his house in Degraw street, Brooklyn.

The jury accompany their verdict with some general remarks, asserting it to be their conviction that the Coroner's jury, as an institution for the discovery of crime or detection of criminals, has outlived the period of necessity or usefulness, and say its place could be effectually supplied by some legally designated criminal or health authorities, or both combined. The Coroner's jury is more liable to aid in the escape of a prisoner than to result in his discovery and detection. It is also urged that, while the present system exists, the body should be inspected by the Coroner's jury as soon as possible after discovery, and a post mortem examination should follow, not precede, such investigation.

In answer to the usual questions from the Coroner, the prisoner said her name was Lizzie Lloyd King; that she was 26 years of age, and was born in Plymouth, Mass.; that she was a bonnet-maker, but declined to say anything in relation to the charge against her. She was taken to jail by the Sheriff.

Last evening Kate Stoddard, the confessed murderess of Goodrich, spent the time in playing on the piano in the Captain's room at the station-house in Brooklyn. The police of the station say of her that she is an educated, refined woman, but a "little touched." Roscoe's capture last night was considered certain, as there was a large force in search of him. The Police Commissioners are under the impression that Kate Stoddard is assuming the responsibility in order to shield another, and that person is, they believe, Roscoe.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 12.—Holland capitalists, who have invested in the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, are about to apply to have that road thrown into bankruptcy and a Receiver appointed. Their object is to release the road from its alliance with the Northern Pacific. They will then furnish means to build the branch lines, one of which is from St. Cloud to St. Vincent or Pembina.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The citizens of Seattle offer the Northern Pacific Railroad Company 5,606 acres of land, a place worth $280,000, and 820 city lots worth $212,000, and $22,500 in coin in the city banks, on the condition that the Company make its terminus there. The decision of the Railroad Commissioners will be made on Tuesday.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The President of the Kentucky Central Railroad has, in behalf of the Directors, proposed to the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Road to allow them the use of the Kentucky Central on terms to be settled hereafter, provided the work of building the road is prosecuted from Lexington and Nicholasville. The proposition is under consideration.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The French gunboat Vandereuil arrived yesterday at San Francisco, twenty-one days from Honolulu.

The receipts of the Sengerfest, held at Dubuque three days in June, are estimated at $4,800; expenses, $3,700.

The Kentucky Amateur Press Association met at Louisville to-day, fourteen members present. After a pleasant session the Convention adjourned to partake of a banquet.

At West Union, Iowa, a servant girl in the family of Dr. Bassett, in trying to light a fire with kerosene oil, was so seriously burned that she died in a short time.

Last week Nelson Washington, aged 6 years, carrying a bottle of whisky to hands in a harvest field near Simsonia, Ky., drank freely of the liquor on the way, and died in a few hours.

A New Orleans telegram of yesterday says: While the Phoenix Fire Company were trying their new steamer, the brass nozzle of the hose flew off, striking John Doyle, who was holding the pipe, killing him almost instantly.

Bill Rhodes, who was implicated in the recent Warrington double suicide, in Iowa, and various crimes connected therewith, in Van Buren County, has been removed to Livingston County, Mo., where several indictments rest against him for penitentiary offenses.

Officers S. W. Robinson and W. P. Wright, of the United States Lake Survey, have arrived in Galena for the purpose of taking observations to accurately determine the latitude and longitude on the line of the fourth principal meridian at that point.

On Friday evening, as Mr. Jackson, a farmer, living two miles south of Lilley Chapel, Madison County, Ohio, was cutting wheat with a machine, he was struck by the reel and thrown forward before the knives. His left arm was cut off close to the shoulder, and he was badly cut in the side. He died in a few moments.

The body of a drowned man was found in the river at Dubuque on Friday, with his arms clasped around a pine pile. Decomposition had set in; all the hair was gone from his head, and his face was eaten away by the action of the water. There is a bare possibility that he is the man named Bicker, who was drowned at Lansing two weeks ago.

LORD GORDON.

Latest Advices from the Manitoba Sensation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—A reporter of the *Evening Dispatch* reached Fort Garry this morning, and sends the first connected account of the Gordon affair received here. He confirms the stories of the harsh treatment of the prisoners. Officers Hoy and Keegan are confined in a bastion of the fort, and Fletcher, Merriam, and Bentley are in the orderly's room. Brackett and ... were finally admitted to see their friends a few ... in the ... of the Sheriff, who insisted on hearing every word said. J. C. Burbank would have been arrested if he had remained, though the sequel proves G. A. Burbank was the person wanted. Gordon testified that he was at the Hon. James McKay's on July 2, sitting on the verandah, when Hoy and Keegan came behind, seized him by the throat, and held so fast that he could not move. One presented a pistol, the other a rifle. "I asked to see their papers, and Hoy flourished some, saying he would give me all the papers I wanted. They dragged me down the garden, and I was afraid they were going to kill me. At the end of the garden, I saw Fletcher and Bentley, with the wagon, into which Hoy and Keegan lifted me. Fletcher got into the wagon and told Hoy and Keegan to bind me. My arms and legs were then tied. The ropes were tightened under the direction of Fletcher. Then we drove away toward Winnepeg. I asked Hoy to loosen the ropes, but he said it was too sure a thing to let go. They drove all night. I was kept bound. At Scratching River they took the straps off my shoulders. On cross-examination, Gordon says Hoy said there was big money in the job; that he was under instructions from Brackett, who was a friend of Roberts, who is a resident of New York, with whom I have a dispute about a bail-bond. We drove on until we reached the Custom-House, when Bradley, the custom officer, and Boswell, assistant, stopped the wagon, demanding Hoy's authority. After looking over their papers, Bradley told Hoy he had no authority—then arrested them, and released me." It was Gordon's evidence as to the pistol and rifle, and presence of Fletcher and Bentley which was contradicted by other witnesses. The examination has been continued until Monday.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—A Minneapolis (Minn.) special to the *Daily Wisconsin* says: During the proceedings in the Gordon case at Fort Garry yesterday the legal papers in possession of Capt. Hoy were submitted to the Court, whereupon the legal point upon which the authority to arrest Gordon depended, being exposed, there was a decided reaction in public opinion among the Manitobans. Immediately after the introduction of the paper, United States Consul Taylor issued a card to the public, the substance of which is as follows: Gordon was arrested in New York for embezzlement, and Roberts released him from prison on bail of $37,500. Gordon fled the country and took up his residence near Fort Garry. His whereabouts being discovered, Roberts procured a bail-piece and executed a power-of-attorney to Capt. Perry to act. Thus the arrest was made to release Roberts from his bond, and, by common law, the bailee has the right to take the principal whenever and wherever found. The treaties and extradition laws not being applicable to the case, the common law exists in Manitoba, uncontrolled by statutes." Following his exposition, the Consul declares "that the gravity of the question involved, as well as the interests of both countries, require that all testimony which the defense is prepared to show should be admitted, and that as an act of international courtesy Mr. Wilson should be heard during examination." Other advices state that investigation has brought out the fact that the American prisoners were arrested south of the new boundary line, on American soil. This will work new complications, although it cannot be yet surmised just what effect this discovery will have on the future proceedings.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An article in a morning paper, understood to have been written by an officer of the Howard University, very thoroughly upsets the principal points of the defense of Gen. Howard, which were made in a report of a committee of which Fred. Douglass is Chairman. Among other things, the writer shows the the institution, of which Howard is President, is in a very unsound financial condition, and that its income is not in fact sufficient to carry it on in a respectable manner. It has just thrown two of its departments, law and medicine, completely overboard so far as salaries are concerned, and has reduced all salaries in the preparatory and collegiate departments to $1,500 per professor. The report exhibits a statement of Gen. Howard's private account, to show that he has given the University more than it has paid him. This performance is foolish in the extreme, especially when we find out that the gifts are his personal donations to individual students, a sum which he had to pay because of his careless and unauthorized indorsement of a note from which the University got no advantage; the costs of his receptions for graduates and trustees, &c., and principally the bond of $10,000, payable in twenty years at 8 per cent interest, wrung from him by recent criticism.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

It is rumored that an injunctions was about to have been gotten out by certain contractors to restrain the Board of Public Works of this District from disbursing the $460,000 which were drawn by the Board from the Federal Treasury a day or two ago. The would-be injunctionists selfishly wanted the Board to settle with them, the contractors, before paying any other debts, but the restraining order was not taken out, as it was found that the money had already been disposed of, and that an injunction, even if well founded, would avail nothing.

POST-OFFICE ROBBER.

Information has been received here that the detectives are close upon John N. Young, the Chicago Post-Office employe, who is charged with having obtained money by means of forged postal money-order drafts upon Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other places, and for whose arrest a reward of $250 has been offered by the Postmaster-General.

MULLETT.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury leaves here to-morrow for San Francisco, by way of Chicago.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, left Washington on a visit to Minnesota.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Robert E. Buchanan, Seventh Tennessee District; Charles Greenleaf, Fifth Illinois; George Frankenburg, Seventh Ohio.

Gaugers—John O. McDermott and Frederick P. Sisson, Fifth Illinois.

A CANARD.

The Secretary of War denies the report that the headquarters of the Department of Dakota are to be removed from St. Paul, Minn., to Minneapolis.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12.—The *Daily News* of this city learns from Senator Carpenter that the Chief Justiceship will be offered to Senator Howe of this State, should Senator Conkling decline.

The Kansas Senatorship.

TOPEKA, July 12.—The question of the election of a United States Senator next winter, to fill the unexpired portion of Caldwell's term, is beginning to excite considerable interest in political circles. The principal aspirants are Gov. Osborn, ex-Gov. Harvey, the Hon. I. S. Kalloch, and Gen. W. C. Babcock. Congressmen Lowe, Cobb, and Phillips are also talked of. It is understood Gov. Osborn will appoint a Senator in November to serve until the election by the Legislature, which will not be until the last week in January, 1874.

Suicides.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.—A young man named Gill, residing near Middleport, Licking County, last night committed suicide by taking arsenic. His wife had recently applied for a divorce, and this, no doubt, was the cause of the suicide.

Charles Bollinger, an aged inmate of the County Infirmary, cut his throat to-day, and will hardly recover. In former years, Bollinger was worth considerable property, but whisky settled him.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—H. P. Hanson blew his brains out to-day at the "What-Cheer" House. He was insane.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $351,000 on account of interest, and $18,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

BONDS.

Government bonds closed quiet and firm.

GOLD

was firm during the morning at 115⅞ to 116⅛, but dropped to 115⅝ on the Custom-House return of specie exports, and finally closed at 115⅝. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 3½, 4, 2½, and 3 per cent.

STOCKS.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation to-day, although less active than usual, was firm at an improvement of ¼ to ⅝ per cent, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The largest dealings were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, C., C. & I. C., Northwest common, Rock Island, and Erie. The last named was exceptionally weak, and declined to 59⅝, but in the afternoon sales were made as high as 60⅛. The early weakness was due to the decline in the stock at London to 46½. Western Union advanced from 86⅛ to 86⅝, and closed at the former quotation. Union Pacific rose from 27⅝ to 28, and reacted only ⅛ per cent in late dealings. Rock Island sold at 110@110⅝. Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 25@25½. The other changes were slight. During the afternoon there was more activity in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which advanced from 99⅞ to 100. The general market closed quiet at a slight reaction from the highest point of the day.

BREADSTUFFS.

Receipts, 15,394 brls flour; 27,308 bu wheat; 47,971 bu corn; 58,250 bu oats; 4,500 bu rye.

The flour market in general ruled quiet, with about the same prices as on yesterday. Business, as is usual on Saturday, is limited to small transactions, and the sales reported embrace only 11,300 brls. The wheat market rules steady at the advance noted yesterday, but business is only moderate, and sales reported include 95,000 bu. Corn continues scarce, and prices rule very firm with a good shipping inquiry, the home trade buying to a fair extent. The transactions to-day include 74,000 bu at 50@53c for unsound; 55@58c for steamer; 59@61c for yellow Western, and 58@61c for sailing qualities. Oats were quiet, with a moderate demand at about steady prices, with sales reported of 43,000 bu at 43@44c for black Western; 48@52c for white; 44@45c for new Western mixed. Rye rules dull and irregular. Prices are lower to sell. Western is quoted at 77@78c.

THE ORANGEMEN.

Celebration of the Battle of the Boyne in Canada, New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., July 12.—The Orange demonstration here to-day equaled anything of the kind heretofore witnessed. The grand muster took place at noon, in the eastern part of the city, and the procession, under the guidance of twenty-five Marshals on horseback, paraded the principal streets with twenty bands of music, thirty-one banners, and numerous flags. It occupied thirty-five minutes in passing a given point, and must have embraced fully 2,000 "True Blues," Young Britons, and Orangemen. A monster picnic, and speeches by prominent officials engaged attention during the afternoon. It is estimated that 15,000 people were in Queen's Park.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Orange procession started from Lafayette place at 10:40 a. m., with about 700 Orangemen in line, and an escort of 1,500 police. They started in the following order:

Carriage, with Chief Matsell and Police Commissioners; carriage, with Mr. White, from Canada, and Mr. Fullerton, local Orange magnate; carriage, with heads of Detective Department. There were seven lodges, each with the banner of the lodge; some with American flags. They had two bands, which played the "Boyne Water" along Broadway up and on the way back from Thirty-fourth street, and "Orange and Green Will Carry the Day" along Fifth avenue. At Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue on the march up, it is rumored a pistol-shot was fired, striking a boy in the leg. From some eight or ten windows along the entire route ladies waved handkerchiefs. One man was arrested for disorderly conduct. About 2,000 persons accompanied the procession, of whom some 300 were Irish Protestant workingmen in their Sunday clothes, and about thirty or forty women, evidently relatives of the processionists, and of whom about a dozen wore Orange rosettes or ribbons. The Orangemen returned to headquarters on Eighth avenue at 10 o'clock, without insult or molestation.

RELIGIOUS.

Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12.—At the morning session of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to-day, W. H. Hodden, of Great Britain, was introduced and told of the work in England and Ireland. Dr. Thompson, of New York, read a paper upon the "Bible and Bible-Class Instruction," which was ordered printed. Mr. Cobb, of Cleveland, gave the particulars of the railroad work in that city, where the railroad companies provided the Association with elegant rooms, and 5,000 railroad employes attend the meetings.

At 5:30, the usual resolutions of thanks being adopted, and the entire Convention having sung the railroad song, doxology and benediction following, the Convention was adjourned sine die.

In the evening a large meeting was held in the Opera House. Tomorrow the pulpits in the city will be filled by delegates. Over half of the delegates have left for home, and the remainder will leave on Monday.

SPORTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT RACES.

BELOIT, Wis., July 12.—The spring meeting of the Beloit Driving Park Association occurs on Wednesday and Thursday, July 16 and 17. Twenty-five hundred dollars cash premiums are guaranteed. Chicago, formerly Rocky, Wisconsin Star, Pilot, Temple, and many other noted horses entered. Experienced judges say this track is the best in the United States. It is 60 feet wide, smooth, and nearly level. The soil is just right. Splendid results and a great crowd are expected.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, July 12.—The first race to-day at the Monmouth track was a steeple-chase of about three miles, which was won by Duffy in 7:27, George West coming in second. Tammany threw his rider at the ninth jump.

The Jersey Jockey Club purse, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Arizona. Time, 1:46; 1:48¾; 1:47¾; 1:53½; 1:55. Whisper won the first two heats. Jury and the Lightning colt were drawn at the conclusion of the fourth heat.

The third race, Monmouth Sequel Stakes, two miles, was won by Survivor. Time, 3:47¾. Ransom second, Artist third.

ERIE RACES.

ERIE, Pa., July 12.—Sixty-seven horses are entered for the three days' races, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th insts., among which are John W. Conyle, formerly Beppo, Sensation, Judge Fullerton, Flora Belle, L. G. Brown, formerly Henry Todd, Byron, Crown Prince, Nettie, Joker, Denmark, Nellie, Conebey, Barney, Harry, and Mary, and others of the fastest trotters in the country.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Base ball—Mutuals, 9; Atlantics, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Base ball: Athletics, 5; Bostons, 4.

Railroad Accident.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 12.—A sleeping-car of the Eastern-bound train on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad jumped the track near New River bridge this morning and rolled over the embankment. A brakeman was killed, and the sleeping-car conductor had a leg broken. Six passengers were badly hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—A freight train on the Junction Railroad ran off the track this afternoon, and five cars were wrecked, and the engineer and fireman badly injured.

Is He an Impostor?

NORFOLK, July 12.—W. H. Winn has arrived here bringing a report that the schooner R. E. Thompson, from Baltimore for Wilmington, had been run into and sunk off Hatteras, and that the Captain, his wife, and four children and all hands, excepting the aforesaid Winn, who was mate, were drowned. The report is not credited, and Winn is believed to be an impostor.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 12.—The defeat of the Government troops under Cabrinetty by Saballs is attributed to the lack of discipline in the Republican ranks. The men captured by the insurgents surrendered without firing a shot.

LATER.—The Government has received dispatches confirming the defeat of Cabrinetty, and the death of that officer.

The report of the International insurrection in Alcoy is also confirmed. Gen. Velarde, with a body of troops, is hastening thither. The insurrectionists assassinated the Mayor, notwithstanding he was a thorough Republican and spent his fortune in the cause of the Republicans. His body was dragged through the streets of the town by the mob. The Collector of Taxes was also assassinated, and his body treated with the same indignities. Five cotton factories were burned by the mob.

BAYONNE, July 12.—Advices from Carlist sources state that the insurgent chief Sierro, with a band of 500 men, has crossed the River Edro and entered Old Castile, where he is organizing risings of Carlists. There is much agitation in Burgos, and many inhabitants of that Province are enlisting under the banner of Don Carlos. Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the Province of Leon. There are three Carlist chiefs in Galicia, each at the head of an organized force.

MADRID, July 12.—There is serious trouble in Malaga. Yesterday, while a bull-fight was in progress, the people of the city rose against the municipality and assassinated several Councillors. The Governor of Malaga has resigned.

Lieut.-Gen. Sanchez Bregna has received orders to hasten to Navarre and take command of the Army of the North.

The Cabinet is thoroughly united and resolved to repress all disorders.

In the Cortes, to-day, the Minister of Colonies presented and read a bill applying to the Island of Porto Rico the constitutional clause of 1869, with reference to individual rights, and also apply the same clause to the Island of Cuba, with the exception of the territory occupied by the insurgents.

A dispatch has been sent to the Captain-General of Cuba, authorizing him to adopt the same extraordinary measures against the insurrectionists of that island as has been resorted to by the Government for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection.

The abolition of slavery in Cuba will be realized by a special law.

In the Cortes, this afternoon, the Minister of War spoke of the atrocities committed in Alcoy by the Internationals, and said the Government was determined to punish all those guilty in that town.

A dispatch has been received at the War Office from Gen. Velarde, announcing his arrival before Alcoy, and his determination to attack the town to-day.

ITALY.

ROME, July 12.—The Italian Parliament was prorogued to-day.

It is expected the Pope will soon bestow Cardinal hats upon Archbishop Manning, of England, and two American Archbishops.

AFRICA.

LONDON, July 12.—The steamship Senegal arrived in the Mersey to-day from the West Coast of Africa. She brings dates from Cape Coast Castle to the 23d of June. Thirty thousand Ashantes were encamped within fifteen miles of town, and an attack was looked for daily. The English defensive force was small. Reinforcements were on their way to town, but they were not expected to reach there before the 7th of this month.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, July 12.—There was a tumultuous scene in the National Assembly to-day, and the disorder finally became so great that President Buffet was obliged to suspend the sitting. Upon the resumption of the session Gambetta ascended the tribune and addressed the Assembly in defence of his speech delivered at Grenoble. He said France was revolutionary, glorified universal suffrage, and accused the majority of wishing to mutilate it.

Ernoul, Minister of Justice, protested against the charges of Gambetta. "The Government," he said, "was willing to accept at any time debate upon its policy."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 12.—The Sultan has declined the invitation of Emperor Francis Joseph to visit the Vienna Exposition, assigning as a reason that affairs of state prevent him leaving Constantinople.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A Havana letter states that two entire Spanish regiments are in revolt against the Captain-General. Several Spanish camps at Puerto Principe have been withdrawn, and forts in the northern section of the island are being abandoned by the Spaniards.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 12.—It is rumored here on good authority that the Government intends dissolving the House of Commons immediately after its reopening on the 13th of August. If this be true, it is evident His Excellency, the Governor-General, has grave suspicions of the existing relations of cause and effect between Sir Hugh Allan's $356,000 and the political complexion of the present House of Commons.

LONDON, Ont., July 12.—David Nesbitt shot May Hopwood twice this morning and killed her. Nesbitt has been keeping company with the young woman, and under the advice of friends she had discarded him. Nesbitt was arrested. He claims to have been her husband.

HALIFAX, July 12.—Up to date, $11,539 has been contributed to the Drummond Colliery Relief Fund. The fire in the slopes of the colliery is not yet extinguished. There is very little, if any, hope of saving the old works, except by filling them with water.

THE INDIANS.

The Utes Quiet and Friendly—Predatory Arapahoes.

LARAMIE CITY, W. T., July 12.—Col. J. S. Littlefield, United States Indian Agent for the White River Utes, reached the railroad last evening, and sends a special to the *Sentinel*, saying that the White River Utes are all on their reservation, and perfectly peaceful and friendly. None of them have been killed or wounded, so far as is known. It now appears that the Rawlins Indian fight was with a band of predatory, thieving Arapahoes, who were trying to play themselves off for Utes.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A letter from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency reports that a number of Arapahoes recently started on the war path, but all except fourteen were induced by the older men to return to the reservation. These fourteen attacked a band of Foncas off the reservation on leave, and scalped the second Chief, and on returning to their own reservation proposed having a scalp dance.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 12.—Francis W. Smith, former Sheriff of this county, and an old and respected resident of this section, died of consumption to-day.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Rebecca W. Easterbrooke, a well known contributor to *Harper's Magazine* and various periodicals, died last night. The funeral will take place from her late residence in Brooklyn on Sunday afternoon.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12.—Gen. B. M. Bradford, who was Major of the First Mississippi Infantry during the Mexican War, and distinguished himself at Buena Vista, died at Crawfordsville, Miss., yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 12.—William J. Healy, Paymaster of the Navy, died in Brooklyn yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Frank Taylor, a well-known book-seller, died this afternoon of apoplexy.

Musical.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., July 12.—The Kansas State Normal Academy of Music commenced its fourth annual session in this city this week, under the direction of Prof. Perkins. The attendance from Kansas and other States is large.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—The Saxony Band played to-night at the Exposition building to a large audience. The Exposition Company offered the band $1,000 per day, or $35,000 to play during the coming exhibition. The offer was declined, but if the necessary leave of absence from the King of Saxony can be obtained the band say they will accept. They give two concerts at Woodland Garden to-morrow.

Wisconsin Normal Schools.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 12.—The State Board of Normal School Regents closed their semi-annual session of three days, last evening. Most of the time was spent in examining the accounts of the year, expenditures arising for new teachers, etc. The most important action was the acceptance of a site at River Falls for a Normal School for the northwestern part of the State, thus securing an early commencement of the construction of the fourth normal school building. Plans will be advertised immediately in order to lay the foundation this fall. The report of the Normal Schools for the past year are all highly favorable. In the three schools at Platteville, Whitewater, and Oshkosh there have been 1,000 pupils. Platteville graduated 26; Whitewater, 14, this summer. The institute has never been more thoroughly organized or more satisfactorily performed than during the last year by Messrs. Graham, of Oshkosh; McGregor, of Platteville; Salesburg, of Whitewater.

THE CHOLERA.

The Progress of the Disease in the South—Reports from Cincinnati, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Other Points.

CINCINNATI, O., July 12.—Three deaths from cholera were reported up to 5 o'clock to-day.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—But five interments were reported to the Board of Health to-day, two from cholera.

NASHVILLE, July 12.—There were eight deaths in the city to-day, six children and two adults. One was reported as cholera, occasioned by imprudence.

There were four deaths in Chattanooga to-day. One cholera case was reported, caused from being frightened. Weather fair and very warm.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The deaths in this city for the past week are 241, the same number as last week. Of this number, 67 are reported as cholera morbus, and 43 cholera infantum and summer complaint. One hundred and thirty children under 5 years are included in the list.

KANSAS.

English and Canadian Colonization Scheme—The Cattle Trade—Immigration.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—A party of wealthy Englishmen and Canadians, including a son of Mr. Christy, member of the Dominion Parliament, just made a location in Marion County, and arranged for the purchase of 20,000 acres of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad lands, together with intermediate sections owned by private parties.

The bridge across the Arkansas River at Great Bend was completed to-day, and large herds of Texas cattle are now on the way to that point for crossing the river and shipment to the East.

The travel through the Arkansas Valley, Southwestern Kansas, and Colorado continues very heavy, and transactions in Government land unusually large. New Government land-offices are soon to be established at Hutchison and Larned.

NEW YORK.

Wife Murderer Arrested—The Polaris—Settled—Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, July 12.—George Dougherty was arrested in Brooklyn last night for fatally beating his wife and attempting to murder an officer.

The steamer Tallapoosa arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday, with Secretary Robeson and the Esquimaux saved from the Polaris. The Tigress will make a trial trip to-day, and begin her voyage on Monday.

The difficulty between the sailor landlords and the Shipping Commissioner have been settled.

It is now stated that there are four cases of yellow fever on board the steamer Merida at quarantine.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Shoots His Betrothed and Then Himself.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 12.—There is great excitement here over the terrible tragedy enacted last night at Harmony, Pa. A young man named John Frazier some time since eloped with Kate Faulstick, a girl of 17, from this city, where both resided. They went to Pittsburgh, and thence to Harmony, where they stopped at a hotel. While Miss. F. was lying on the bed Frazier shot her in the head with a revolver, and then shot himself. He lived but a few hours. The girl is still living, but cannot recover. No definite cause is assigned for the act, but jealousy is supposed to be the reason for it.

THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

Latest from the Wreck—Unfavorable Weather for the Divers.

HALIFAX, July 12.—A dispatch from Port Le Bar states that the weather continues unfavorable for the operations of the divers at the steamer City of Washington. The steamer M. A. Starr, with the remaining steerage passengers, and the Captain, officers, and crew, is expected to-night. The steerage passengers will be sent to Boston by the steamer. It is said that fully 600 packages of goods have drifted to sea from the wreck.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 12.—Lewis & Rossiter's foundry, the oldest one in Pittsburgh, burned this afternoon, about 4 o'clock. Loss from $25,000 to $8,000; insurance $10,000. The fire caught in the pattern-room, and before it was checked had communicated to a number of tenement-houses on the opposite side of Second avenue, destroying them as well as five horses. The Pittsburgh gas works were at one time in great danger, but were saved. The total loss was estimated at $50,000.

Two Negroes Hanged in Maryland for Murder.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Albert Sanders (a negro) was executed at Prince Frederick, Md., yesterday, for the murder of E. A. Burdell, last December.

Thomas Jackson (a negro) was hanged at Leonardstown, Md., yesterday, for the murder of Postmaster Schofield in April last.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Arrived—The steamship Humboldt, from Stettin; the Abyssinia, from Liverpool; and Deutschland, from Bremen.

PORTLAND, Me., July 12.—The steamer Falmouth, from Halifax, with passengers from the wrecked steamer City of Washington, is signalled.

For West Point.

ELGIN, Ill., July 12.—Drs. Woodward and Kilbourne and Col. Wilcox and Profs. Blodgett and Kimball, who were the Board of Examiners in Gen. Hurlbut's competitive examination of a West Point Cadet from this Congressional District, last evening awarded the position to Adam Slaker, of Aurora.

A Hoax.

QUEBEC, July 11.—The Rev. Mr. Sykes publishes a letter to-day, saying that he has it from a gentleman who was at Niagara on the Fourth of July, that there is no truth whatever in the statement telegraphed to the press, that five persons were drowned at Niagara Falls on that day; it is simply a hoax.

A Race for Freedom.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The officers caught Tony, one of the Marysville Bank robbers, near Colusa, but he broke away from them and ran. The officers chased him on horseback for three miles, and kept up a constant fire without effect. Tony got away.

Fatal Fall.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Three men, working on a scaffold at the west pier of the bridge, fell into the river this evening and one of them, John Platt, of Ohio, was drowned. The other two swam ashore.

Death at the Sacrament.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Last Sunday, at Shiloh Church, near Hopkinsville, Mrs. Emily Owen, wife of a respectable citizen of Christian County, dropped dead at the altar, while in the act of partaking of the Communion.

Lake Vessels Ashore.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., July 11.—The barge Ironton is aground. The Neelish and another barge are aground near Sailors' Encampment. Both are laden with iron and bound for Cleveland.

A Counterfeiter Wanted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—The Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the arrest and delivery to the authorities in this State of H. A. Timmons, charged with raising State scrip.

Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12.—The Legislature adjourned sine die.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 12.—The Polk County Anti-Monopolists met in convention here to-day, to nominate a county ticket, and select delegates to the Anti-Monopoly State Convention, which meets here Aug. 13. The Convention was large, every township in the county being fully represented. The Convention was run entirely by the farmers, and the proceedings were harmonious. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, the seventh one being one of the resolutions adopted by the recent Republican State Convention:

First—That we will support no man for office who is not, and who has not been, in full sympathy with the leading interests of the producer and manufacturer, especially as opposed to those who support monopolies in any form.

Second—That our candidates must be men of integrity in every respect, with no entangling alliances, that can in any way turn them from the paths of duty to the whole body politic.

Third—That all class legislation whereby any individual, or body of individuals, or corporation is benefitted to the detriment of the people is contrary to the principles upon which our Government was founded, and tends toward the destruction of the Republic.

Fourth—That the doctrine of vested rights under which railroad corporations claim exemption from legislative control belongs to a past age and despotic rule, and as it cannot exist without infringing on the rights of citizens generally, it has no legitimate place in the jurisprudence of a free people.

Fifth—That many of our public officers are now receiving enormous salaries for their services disproportionate to the rewards of labor in the industrial pursuits of the people, tending to habits of extravagance at variance with republican simplicity, increasing the burdens of taxation, and creating an aristocracy which will sooner or later undermine the liberties of the people, and we demand a reform in that direction.

Sixth—That the action of the members of Congress increasing their own salary was highly dishonorable, and all members of either Congress who have accepted or shall accept, appropriate, or cause to be appropriated this extra salary to any purpose, except its rightful place in the United States Treasury, deserve our severest censure, and prove themselves unworthy of confidence in any place of public trust; and also, that it was dishonorable in the Executive signing said bills, and we demand that the present Congress repeal the law.

Seventh—That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy, and purity in all official administration. That to secure this is the duty of every citizen, and that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make and of bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every citizen to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent official, whether our own or any other ticket.

Eighth—That we demand the strictest economy in national, State and County affairs, and absolute responsibility in all official relations, depreciating every violation and departure from the strictest official integrity, and insisting that every such violation shall at once be brought to the attention of the courts, and that the salaries of officers shall be reduced and fixed so as to give fair compensation for services, but the same shall not be excessive.

Ninth—That we demand of our candidates written acceptances of their nominations, and full and clear pledges that they will support and enforce the principles herein enunciated; and further, that they pledge themselves to resign their offices whenever the people in a representative convention request them to do so, on account of a failure to fulfill their pledges.

The following are the nominations: Senator, the Hon. Thomas Mitchell; Representatives, M. L. Devin and John McLair; Treasurer, William Lowrey; Auditor, C. Breck; Sheriff, Dan. Bringolf; Superintendent of Schools, D. G. Perkins; County Supervisor, William Zinsmaster; Surveyor, D. P. Reed; Coroner, Dr. L. Steele.

The nominees for Senator, Auditor, Superintendent, Supervisor, Coroner, and one Representative are Republicans. The rest are Democrats. All the nominees are farmers, except the candidate for Treasurer. Breck, the nominee for Auditor, is a farmer, also editor of the *Staats Anzeiger* a German paper published here. Several of the candidates nominated were called on, and made speeches in support of the movement and heartily approving the platform adopted.

The delegates to the State Convention were selected as follows: Barlow Granger, John Youngerman, J. C. Savery, H. Sternberg, W. N. Greer, H. S. Soverign, F. Nagle, W. P. Norris, D. P. Doubleday.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the officers nominated by this Convention are hereby required to sign the written pledges provided for in the resolutions passed at this Convention to the County Central Committee at the earliest possible moment, and that when signed, the Committee have it published in the city papers.

A full County Central Committee was appointed, and arrangements made for a thorough canvass of the country during the campaign. The indications now are that the Anti-Monopoly State Convention will be well attended, some of the counties having already elected delegates, and conventions have been called in a large majority of the rest. To a looker-on here the movement seems to be managed by farmers who are zealously battling to keep the management out of the hands of political tricksters and demagogues.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 12.—The Granges of this county have decided to nominate a county ticket for the election.

THE CODE.

The Cole-Wintersmith Difficulty at Memphis, Tenn.—Decision of Jeff. Davis upon the Points Referred to Him.

Memphis, Tenn. (July 10), Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Cole-Wintersmith difficulty was referred by the advisers and referees of each party to the Hon. Jefferson Davis, who was selected as umpire. After a lengthy correspondence, which occupies four columns of the *Appeal* to-morrow morning, and which has taken weeks to arrange, the difficulty is now adjusted amicably. The principal features of the cards published here and at Louisville are already well known, and their repetition here is unnecessary, except such portions as have not yet been made public.

WINTERSMITH TO LUCAS.

The first under this head is that of young Wintersmith, dated at Louisville, June 9, and addressed to W. R. Lucas, of this city, which in substance is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR: Taking it for granted that you accord to me the same right to espouse the cause of my father that you have assumed for your friend, Capt. Cole, by stepping into his shoes, I respectfully inform you that, accompanied by two friends and a surgeon, I will reach what is known as the State Line between Kentucky and Tennessee, on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, on Monday, the 16th inst., if the time is agreeable to you. If not, you will be kind enough to name any time thereafter for me to meet you, with two friends and a surgeon, and I will take pleasure in granting the satisfaction so persistently demanded by you of my father. This note will be handed you by a gentleman properly accredited, who will act as a medium of communication only until our respective friends can meet as above designated.

COLE TO WINTERSMITH.

To the above Capt. E. A. Cole made the following reply:

James G. Wintersmith, Esq.:

SIR: Your note dated the 9th inst., but delivered to Capt. W. R. Lucas, was shown me a few moments since, and in response to which permit me so say that whatever cause of quarrel you may have with Capt. Lucas grew out of the unfortunate difficulty which occurred between Col. R. C. Wintersmith and myself. Capt. Lucas acted as my friend in the matter, and in a published note I have indorsed all that he said and did. And I now here distinctly and fully indorse and assume the fullest measure of responsibility for each and every act and declaration of Capt. Lucas in the premises, and protest against your involving him in any difficulty with regard to it. The wrong complained of was committed by Col. R. C. Wintersmith upon me. He and myself are about the same age, and in other respects similarly situated. I will not allow Capt. Lucas, or any other friend of mine, to assume the responsibilities of my quarrel. Those responsibilities I shall meet myself. I trust that a sense of justice and propriety will prevent Col. Wintersmith from seeking to transfer the responsibilities of his quarrel to his son. As the principal in this controversy, I assert the right to cause Capt. Lucas to withhold, for the present, an answer to your note, which he does alone in obedience to my just and positive requirements.

WINTERSMITH TO COLE.

To this communication young Wintersmith made the following return:

MY DEAR SIR: Your gratuitous communication is received and returned. I do not know you in the matter at issue between Capt. Lucas and myself. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. WINTERSMITH.

CAPT. COLE TO COL. WINTERSMITH.

And to this Capt. Cole returned the following:

To Col. R. C. Wintersmith, Louisville:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to James G. Wintersmith, Esq., this day. I will not allow any friend of mine to be involved in a difficulty on my account, and trust that a sense of justice, honor and propriety will prevent your allowing your son or other friend to assume the responsibilities of your quarrel. Respectfully.

CAPT. LUCAS TO COL. WINTERSMITH.

A note from Capt. Lucas follows, in which he states that he defers his reply to the last note from young Wintersmith, in deference to the wishes of Capt. Cole.

YOUNG WINTERSMITH TO LUCAS.

Following that is a note from James G. Wintersmith to Capt. Lucas, which reads as follows:

As you style Capt. Cole the principal in this matter, and as Capt. Cole has also written me a note which I have every reason to believe was submitted to you before sending, I will say that I am perfectly willing that this matter should remain where it commenced, between the original principals. And, in order that it may be so, I request that you withdraw your note to my father, published in the Memphis papers. You can see, Captain, that my only object is, and has been, to hold aloof from the affair so long as the matter remains between my father and Capt. Cole; but I cannot remain a quiet spectator and permit any distinct third party to assume any portion of Capt. Cole's responsibility, without claiming the same right for myself in regard to my father. I hope, therefore, that you will see the propriety of making the withdrawal which I have above requested.

LUCAS TO WINTERSMITH.

Capt. Lucas next follows with a note withdrawing the offensive language, the note closing as follows:

Between your father and myself the difficulty, in so far as it has assumed a personal shape between us, has been properly placed by me. It is not incapable of adjustment. Both have uttered harsh sentiments of the other. The origin was with him; and in justice to myself I feel that he ought to intimate the withdrawal. When he does so I shall find no difficulty in following his example; and the matter will remain where it commenced, with the original principals, for which, like yourself, I am perfectly willing.

W. R. LUCAS.

DECISION OF THE HON. JEFF. DAVIS.

At this time the matter was referred to the arbitrators for final adjustment; and they, not being able to agree upon all the points presented them, as was previously mentioned, the entire correspondence was referred to the Hon. Jefferson Davis as umpire. Mr. Davis gives his decision in the following card:

MEMPHIS, June 25, 1873.

Messrs. J. G. Harris, J. C. Breckinridge, J. P. Johnson and W. S. Bate:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 21st inst., submitting to me the correspondence and facts, together with your several views, in regard to the controversy between James G. Wintersmith and W. R. Lucas, and between R. C. Wintersmith and E. A. Cole, has been this day received. After carefully reading the papers and maturely considering your several views, my opinion is that the difference between you in regard to the terms of an amicable settlement, is rather as to the order of proceeding than the substance of what may be properly done; and that the collision between R. C. Wintersmith and E. A. Cole, being by their published statements purely accidental, without previous hostility or personal malice, all of which preceded the grave offence of a blow was so unimportant and indeterminate that the pending matter may be treated as beginning with that event, and therefore that the first step should be an ample apology on the part of R. C. Wintersmith for that grave offence. And that then all the correspondence between the parties should be formally withdrawn in the order of the dates.

With sincere regard and esteem, I am, gentlemen, faithfully yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE BALLOON-VOYAGE TO EUROPE.

Interesting Discussion Between Prof. Henry and Prof. Wise.

From the New York Graphic.

John Wise:

DEAR SIR: I have just answered a letter from the *Daily Graphic* Company, which was received during my absence from the city, in which I advised that you make a preliminary voyage across the continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, which, if successful, would fully establish the practicability of your proposed enterprise.

I have no doubt of the fact that, if your balloon can be sustained in the air sufficiently long, a voyage might be made across the Atlantic; but this is the point which it would appear to me, from my partial knowledge of what has been accomplished in the art of ballooning, is yet to be satisfactorily established. No one, however, has had more experience in the art than yourself, and you ought not to venture on the hazardous voyage without the fullest assurance that the balloon can be sustained at the requisite elevation for, say, ten days.

I think it probable that over the ocean, at a considerable elevation, the tendency to meet adverse currents will be less than over the land; on the other hand, however, there will be a chance of meeting a cyclone—which might carry you around a circle of several thousand miles, and throw you back on the coast of the United States, since you would be most likely to meet the northern portion of the great whirl, which would be moving in the western direction—the only possibility of escape from which would be by ascending to a very high elevation. The higher temperature of the Gulf-Stream tends to produce an ascent of air above it during the colder months of the year, but in summer the effect would scarcely be perceptible.

Your remark in regard to the greater velocity of the easterly motion of the balloon at night, is in accordance with meteorological principles, since at this period the unequal heating of the earth by the direct rays of the sun does not take place, and hence adverse currents are not so frequent. The cooling of the atmosphere in that part of the earth which is in the shadow will tend to produce at the surface of the earth after sunset a westerly current, while at a certain elevation above the earth the current would at the same time be in an opposite direction. In the morning, just before and after sunrise, the current at the surface of the earth produced by the cooling would be eastward, while that in the atmosphere above would be westward.

As one in whose welfare I have long felt a personal interest, and whom I am convinced is in earnest in regard to hazarding the perilous enterprise, I feel almost reluctant to express to you my views. While, on the other hand, I think the project in question is possible under favorable conditions, on the other it is undoubtedly hazardous. Furthermore, if successful, the one who achieves the enterprise will forever associate his name with the history of the progress of science; while, if unsuccessful, he will be considered as a reckless and foolhardy adventurer.

In conclusion, I would remark that, while I would be delighted to learn that you had successfully accomplished the feat, I would prefer that some one in whom I am less interested were subjected to the risk. I am, very truly yours,

JOSEPH HENRY.

Smithsonian Institute, July 5, 1873.

Prof. Henry:

MY VERY DEAR SIR: Your reply to my inquiries came to hand, and I thank you sincerely for the kind words in behalf of my welfare and safety. I can fully appreciate your generous advice, but you will nevertheless pardon me for my determination to make the test trip across the sea in preference of making it across the continent. Over the water we have a level road, which we should not find over the land; and the idea of dropping down upon the Nevada or Rocky Mountains is more undesirable than to drop into the sea, if misfortune of that kind should prevail. Furthermore, the transmarine augurs better success than the transmontane, for the reason you state—greater regularity of currents. I have encountered the water in lake and sea, in storm and calm, and have received no damage, which is more than can be said for earth and woods. My experience over and in the water in cases of adversity has wedded me more to its refuge than mountain range and woodland. But we hope to avoid these possibilities, in the belief that our air-ships will serve us for ten days, and three should take us across if we sail high enough to override the cyclone region, for which we have provided in the greater capacity of the balloon to meet an expansion of gas in the 15,000-feet altitude, and cyclones rarely reach half that altitude. The Gulf Stream in the air as a counterpart of that of the sea I had considered as a probable contingency to enable us to reach the coast of Ireland, but as you point out the little effect of its influence in the summer time, we shall not expend any of our power in seeking for that. Our main reliance will be in a rapid transit in such stratum as shall serve us best, believing that it can be done inside of seventy hours. We are fully alive to the perils that abler heads than ours surround it with, but we fail to realize them in the emphatic manner in which they are pronounced; and it is the faith that abideth within us of its possibility that must excuse our determination to do this thing. The unpleasantness of being deemed reckless and foolhardy is already discounted, as that is the baptism of our profession in the eyes of the many; and the few exceptions to this that we find in the sparser world of science outweighs all that sort of agony, and the success of our enterprise will compensate our good friends who stand by us on scientific principles. And if we possibly should fail to reach the other side high and dry, and be plumped into the sea, we paddle to shore, dry our clothes, and try it again, as we shall then at least have learned the desideratum in the matter. But you may smile at the self-complacency in leaving no margin for ill success and risk of life. Pardon us for that weakness of having none to make, because we see only the science in the thing; and the practice of aeronauts we understand tolerably well. For me, an old advocate of aerial travel across the sea and round the world, it would be a shame in my life's profession to sneak out of the world without trying to leave an honorable record as memorial of its ultimate utility. I feel earnestly impressed that this experiment must be made, and made successfully, and with my good and faithful companion, Washington H. Donaldson, will try and make it so, though we shall attempt it with a paraphernalia that is comparatively as much behind what it ought to be as were the puny caravels of Columbus to what they should have been for his aim and object. It comforts us greatly to learn that scientific men—and those who look heavenward betimes—have faith in our proposition; and we will try to make them feel not ashamed of that faith, by the effort we shall put forth. Allow me, again, to thank you for your kindly considerations, and the satisfactory answers to my inquiries, and believe me as ever, your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN WISE.

The Shah "looks thin and tired." His diamonds, poor man, are said to weigh as much as a hodful of bricks.

MANITOBA.

Return of the Hon. J. C. Burbank—What He Knows About Lord Gordon.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 11.

The Hon. J. C. Burbank arrived home yesterday morning, direct from Fort Garry. A thousand and one stories and rumors have been afloat in regard to the arrest of Lord Gordon, and how he turned the tables upon his would-be abductors by having his captors arrested and lodged in jail. In all these rumors and reports the name of Mr. Burbank has appeared as one of the parties who took a part in this interesting drama. In order to obtain a clear and definite account of the circumstances connected with the arrest of Gordon, and the subsequent arrest of his captors, a reporter of the *Pioneer* called upon Mr. Burbank yesterday, and obtained the following facts concerning the arrest of Gordon, and the complicity of those who are charged by the authorities of Manitoba with being guilty of the crime of kidnapping, and who are now held in durance vile to answer to the charge.

Mr. Burbank, as is well known to many of our city readers for years past, has had more or less business with parties residing at Winnipeg or Fort Garry. About two weeks ago he went up to Fort Garry to settle up some business matters. Messrs. Fletcher and Merriam were there also, looking after lumber interests of their own, and the three met there. They were attending to their several matters of business, when, on the 2d of July, Mr. Michael Hoy, accompanied by Mr. Keegan, of Minneapolis, arrived at Fort Garry. Mr. Hoy brought letters of introduction from various parties in Minneapolis to Messrs. Burbank, Fletcher, and Merriam, which letters stated the object of Hoy's visit, and asking them to render him such assistance as he might need. Not one of the gentlemen knew that Gordon was in Manitoba, or that a reward had been offered for his arrest and return to New York. The first intimation they had of Gordon being in or near Fort Garry, was derived from the letters which were brought by Hoy.

Hoy said he had all the necessary papers to arrest Gordon, and he said he knew where his man was to be found. He wanted a team to carry him out to where Gordon was, and to that extent Mr. Fletcher assisted him. Fletcher called upon a friend of his, a Mr. Bentley, and together they procured a team for Mr. Hoy, from a man named Benson. This would seem to be enough for Mr. Fletcher to do, but as it turned out, he went further. He obtained another team and buggy, and in company with Mr. Bentley, drove out to see the fun.

Gordon was stopping at the house of a man named McCoy, some seven miles from the Fort. The party passed the house just at dusk and discovered Gordon sitting on the porch in company with two other men by the name of Tate and Bottinean. They drove by the house at first, when Hoy and Keegan got out of their wagon and approached the house from the rear. Hoy made the arrest, and at once proceeded to bind his prisoner. Gordon protested, and asked Tate and Bottinean if they were going to see him carried off in that manner. At this Hoy showed his warrant for the arrest, and nothing more was said. Gordon was placed in the wagon, and started for Pembina. They drove back over the same road, passing Fort Garry, and drove all night, arriving at Pembina the following morning. Just as they got opposite the Custom-House at Pembina, the Custom-House officer, named Bradley, with an assistant, appeared with guns on their shoulders, and called upon Hoy to surrender, when the following conversation took place:

Bradley—"I arrest you in the Queen's name!"

Hoy—"What do you arrest me for?"

Bradley—"For the crime of kidnapping!"

Hoy—"Kidnapping! I'm no kidnapper. I have a prisoner here and the papers to hold him!"

This did not satisfy Bradley, however, and Hoy had to submit. Both he and Keegan were taken into custody, and, the steamer Dakota coming along shortly afterwards, they were taken on board and started for Fort Garry.

In the meantime Bradley had telegraphed to Attorney General Clarke that he had made the arrest, and asked for further instructions. Clarke telegraphed back to hold the prisoners, and he would come up and take them in charge. The arrest of Hoy was made on a telegram from Clarke, and not by a file of soldiers, or by the Canadian police, as was at first reported.

As soon as Clarke learned of the arrest, he assembled a posse of from forty to fifty men at Fort Garry and started for Pembina to bring back the prisoners. This motley crowd left the Fort, some on horseback, and the balance in wagons. Upon their arrival at Pembina, they heard that Bradley had left on the boat with his prisoners, and the whole party returned to the Fort, arriving there a few hours after Bradley had jugged his men.

All this time Messrs. Burbank, Fletcher, and Merriam were at the Fort attending to their business. They had no idea that there was anything wrong, and, in fact, thought but little about the matter. They remained there until the following day, when Messrs. Fletcher and Merriam were arrested. They demanded an immediate examination, but this was denied, and they were placed in jail. About this time Mr. Burbank began to think that the air of Manitoba did not agree with his health, and on Saturday evening he procured a team and started for America. We weren't there to see, but, from all we can learn, the team he engaged made about the fastest time ever made over the soil of the British Dominion. In the language of John Hay, there was "hell to split over the prairie." He reached the river in time; hailed the boat and got aboard, and sailed out of the atmosphere of Manitoba. It is unnecessary to state that he breathed easier when he found himself once more beneath the broad shadow of the American flag.

Mr. Burbank knows nothing of the subsequent proceedings. He saw, and learned enough to know, that any person from the United States was looked upon with suspicion, about that time at Fort Garry. He says that outside of Gordon's immediate clique, there is no feeling at Fort Garry against any of the parties arrested, and this opinion is confirmed by a gentleman who arrived from Fort Garry, yesterday, a Mr. Francis, who has lived there several years, and is now on his way to England. Mr. Francis says they don't want any such character as Gordon in Manitoba.

Further from the Seat of War.

From the Minneapolis Department of the St. Paul Pioneer, July 11.

Messrs. Fletcher and Merriam were each heard from yesterday morning, and telegraphed their families not to give themselves any uneasiness, as they were well and should be through this week.

A private telegram was received, also, stating that Mr. Brackett was yesterday excluded from the court-room, but was allowed to see Mr. Fletcher for a moment in company with an officer.

There were other dispatches received from the front, by private parties, during the afternoon and evening, the contents of which cannot be made public, but future developments may show that the wire has not been used in vain.

The majestic State's Attorney, at Fort Garry, having instructed the operator at that point not to forward any further telegrams until his majestic consent was first obtained, Superintendent [illegible] yesterday telegraphed from Milwaukee to the Governor of Manitoba, who is accused of being a gentleman, that the operator must receive and transmit all messages offered and paid for, or their office at Garry would be discontinued. It is presumed that the pompous State's Attorney will find it unpleasant to make a serious attempt to straddle the wire.

The Governor is said to be a "white man," while his attorney is "the other kind of a man," and the prosecution is managed in the blackmailing interest. Gordon Gordon is spending his money freely, and setting pins to the best of his ability.

The "Lord."

New York Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

Mr. Osborn, of the firm of Osborn & Chapin, who were Gordon's bankers, when asked to-day about the arrest, said he knew nothing of it, and all he did know was that Gordon was a swindler. Mr. Jay Gould was also asked about the arrest of Gordon, but said he knew nothing concerning it. Mr. William Belden, of Park avenue, who is now in California, told a prominent broker before his departure that Gordon was a "fraud." The total amount of which Gordon is said to have defrauded Gould is about $600,000, and it is to recover this money, or a portion of it, that suits have been instituted against Gordon, and the attempt made, as stated, to get the "Lord" once more on American soil.

"Big Money."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 12.

In an article under the above head yesterday morning, there was an account of how three persons drew the capital prize in the late Library lottery. The information was obtained from two of the men, named Henry Bease and J. T. Reichert, who pretended to have drawn the prize—with what purpose we can not guess, as it is too important a matter to jest about, and, besides, there is no point to such a joke. It resembles the statement of a falsehood to deceive the reporter, who took his informants for honorable men, and therefore gave credence to their statements. The hoax was at once silly and poor. It appears that the ticket held by these men bore the number which drew the capital prize, but was a ticket in the second, instead of the last drawing. We are puzzled to know what could have induced the men to make a false report in the matter, as they must have known that, in voluntarily impeaching their own veracity they are to that extent impairing their own credit with business men. The winner of the capital prize remains unknown.

THE INDIANA LYNCHINGS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the People of the State of Indiana:

Within the last two months two cases have occurred of public disturbance and violation of law, so defiant and subversive of public authority, and so dangerous as examples to be tolerated, that it became my duty to address you in relation to them.

The first was in the County of Crawford. A large body of disguised men, in the night time, with violence, broke and entered the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, mutilated the records, and took from the files public papers, thereby to defeat the further prosecution of a pending cause of the court.

The second, and very recent case, was in the County of Washington. In like manner, in the night time, a body of disguised and armed men, with great force and violence, broke open the county jail and seized and killed one of the prisoners.

I have delayed addressing you until the passions connected with, and excited by, the last outrage would subside, so that the duty of each citizen might be correctly felt and appreciated.

The parties engaged in these grave violations of law are organized in secret bands to defy lawful authority; they so disguise themselves that they cannot be recognized; and upon the completion of their work they hastily disperse, and have, thus far, escaped detection and punishment.

The welfare and safety of society imperatively require that such organizations be at once disbanded. The authority of law and the power of the Courts must be restored in the localities mentioned. The existence of such organizations in the midst of society, with their leaders, their purposes, and their proceedings concealed, is a danger and a cause of terror not to be endured. The people have a right to the enjoyment of a feeling of security; but that becomes impossible when such unlawful combinations exist in their midst.

Neither mitigation nor justification is found in the fact that the parties may have supposed the cause in the Crawford County Court to be contrary to popular right, or that the man who was killed in Washington County may have been a bad and dangerous person, and himself guilty. Those were questions to be decided by the Courts, and not by irregular and unauthorized bands of men, in the absence of law and evidence. That the right would have prevailed without unlawful interposition, we are assured by the stability and strength of our laws, and the integrity of our courts. The right has not been maintained, nor the law vindicated. These proceedings have been unlawful, vicious and criminal. The laws have been broken and crushed, and society left without their protection.]

I call upon all who are connected with these bands to withdraw from them at once, and to place themselves upon the side of lawful authority. In breaking down judicial proceeding you have done yourselves and your community great harm. In killing an imprisoned man you have defied and struck a blow at your country's authority. You cannot always escape. You will be overtaken. The agencies and instrumentalities of the law will reach you.

I call upon all officers to see that public offenders are brought to trial and punishment, that there may be no excuse or pretence for proceedings in defiance of law; and to exert all the powers with which they are endowed to break up and disperse all unlawful and dangerous combinations, and to bring guilty members thereof to punishment.

And for the maintenance of law, and the preservation of the public peace and safety, I invoke the judgment and sentiment of the people against all combinations for unlawful purposes, and for the permanent establishment and maintenance of lawful authority, and the suppression of every public disturbance upon any pretense whatever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of State to be affixed, at the city of Indianapolis, this 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1873, the fifty-seventh of the State, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Governor of Indiana.

By the Governor.
W. W. CURRY, Secretary of State.

AN AUSTRALIAN DUEL.

An American Shoots a Welshman—The Welshman the Insulter—They Fight with Pistols Blindfold—The Welshman Killed at the Second Fire.

Melbourne (May 12) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

On the 29th ult. one Walter Rodney, a Welshman, was shot dead at Ballyrat, by an American jobber named Frank Cole. This affair of honor mainly arose out of a dispute on international matters. Several weeks ago Cole, who had been a strictly temperate man for over a year, began to drink freely. During Cole's carousals Rodney, the Welshman, with whom he lived, missed a purse and a gold watch, one containing £100 and the other valued at £50 or $250. Rodney asserted in public that the money and watch were stolen by Cole, "that damned American," as Rodney spoke of him. Cole heard of this and instantly made his way to Walter Rodney to demand of him an apology or a denial of the report. Rodney compromised between the apology and denial by an effort to explain how Cole had taken the watch and the money, but with an intention of restoring them when he had recovered from his spree. Thereupon Cole knocked the Welshman down with a blow of his fist. It was in a respectable public house, and the friends of both men promptly interfered by separating the combatants. Rodney, on arising, attempted to draw a pistol, but it was taken from him. Cole said, "Rodney, you are a coward and you have proved it by striving to shoot me while I am unarmed." Rodney replied that he "would shoot down any Yankee as he would a dog." Cole tried hard to break through Rodney's friends, who surrounded him. "If you won't fight me naturally," said Cole, "will you give me a chance with a pistol?" Rodney agreed, asking when and where. "Here and now," answered Cole. Several of those present sought to pooh-pooh the affair, but the majority stolidly accepted the ultimatum. Pistols were procured, and Rodney offered to give Cole his choice, saying, "I can shoot against Yankees every day in the week. Cole seemed to grow white with anger, but did not answer a word. A long room in the rear of the house was the place of meeting, and only twelve paces were measured off. The combatants were blindfolded and placed sideways toward each other. The referee repeated the signals, "One, two, three," in a slow and measured manner, and three was the cue to the trigger. The first fire ended literally in smoke. Each combatant, pale and anxious, pulled off his mask, expecting to find a corpse before him. But neither of them had been touched. Here some of the witnesses called upon the duelists to accept the result as providential and shake hands. Cole bluntly refused, and, turning to his second (James E. Hardin, of Portland, Me.), he said: "Fix this handkerchief around my eyes, and see that it is done there too (pointing to Rodney), for I must have satisfaction." This time Rodney fired "short," that is, before the word "three" was fairly uttered, but he missed. Cole fired on time, and shot Walter Rodney in the right lung—a wound from which he died about an hour afterward.

The second firing was heard by a constable, and the locality discovered. Frank Cole was arrested, together with the proprietor of the public house and four others.

Walter Rodney leaves one daughter, his only child, to mourn the result of his fatal insolence. Cole, though he be a foreigner to the flag of Australia, is not without sympathizers among the most earnest Englishmen in the colony. It is expected that he will escape extreme punishment, and this expectation is raised by the fact that Rodney's missing purse and gold watch have been found in the possession of his own daughter.

A Brave Little Wisconsin Girl.

From the Wisconsin River Pilot.

Thomas Velfe and wife, with a family of small children, settled in this county something more than a year ago. They were poor, and after many hardships erected a small dwelling and cleared a few acres of land, but they were in the wilderness ten miles from neighbors. A few weeks ago the father and mother left their family, consisting of a girl aged 12 years, one aged 3 years, and two other children aged respectively 3 years and 13 months, on a trip to the settlement to get a cow and bring in some potatoes to plant. After the parents had been gone a few hours the house took fire, and the oldest girl immediately rushed to the roof with water, but not being able to remove the shingles she could do nothing to stay the flames, which gained rapidly, spreading on the inside of the roof, until, bursting through, they drove her from her work.

She then turned her attention to saving her brothers and sisters. Coming to the door of the building, she found that the child next to her own age had got out of the house, bringing the baby with her, but the little 3-year old had crouched under a shaving-horse in the further corner of the room. There being no chamber floor, the fire was dropping from the burning roof between the child and the door, and when asked to come out it refused to do so, saying, "I am safe here, the fire don't drop here." The brave girl hesitated only a moment, but, rushing through the falling embers, brought the little one to a safe place, both having their clothes somewhat burned.

But now comes the hardest part of the task before her. Scantily clothed, and with no food, she took the babe in her arms, and with the other children started upon the trail for the settlement. After going a few miles she encountered a rapid stream, swollen by the spring rains, so that in fording it the water came up to her armpits. She first carried the babe across, and then the little 3-year-old, and lastly half led and half carried her next younger sister through the water to the other bank. Three times during the remainder of the day she struggled across the swollen streams in her way until night set in, the deep forest surrounding her. Cold, wet, and hungry, she sought a place to camp, and by good fortune found an old camp, left by the Indians, upon which about one-half of the roof still remained. Under this she placed her little flock and then collected pine boughs and made a rude bed. Placing the little one in the middle, the heroic girl stripped off her dress and spread it over the children, then covered them with boughs to keep them from the chilly night air, and sat down beside them to watch them through that long, cold night, comforting the little one when it cried, and speaking words of cheer to the older one. The long, dreary hours of night dragged slowly by, and at the first peep of day she resumed her toilsome march, and had nearly reached the first settler when she met her parents returning. An older and wiser head might have found an easier way out of the dilemma, but we feel certain that no one could have acted braver or have endured more than the little daughter of Thomas Velfe.

RAPE AND MURDER.

A Man Narrowly Escapes Lynching on Suspicion of Having Committed the Crime.

Barclay, Pa. (July 8), Correspondence of the Elmira Advertiser.

This community is shocked and intensely excited over one of the most fiend-like and atrocious deeds ever perpetrated by a human being. The revolting tragedy took place Saturday night, the 5th inst., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, at the Fall Creek Coal Mines, Bradford County, Pa. The deceased, a child scarcely 8 years of age, by the name of Bridget McCloskey, was abducted from the house of her parents, who were only temporarily absent at a neighbor's—a short distance away. On the return of the parents, search was immediately instituted for the missing child. All Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, the deep forest surrounding the coal banks were explored by men, women, and children, but without success. Yesterday (Monday) morning, at 7 o'clock, a systematic method of searching was adopted. About 200 miners formed themselves in line, five paces apart, and moved in a northerly course. At 9 o'clock they came upon the body of the slain child, lying in the shallow waters of a small brook that coursed its way through a deep morass, not a quarter of a mile from the house where the abduction took place. It was at once discovered that the child had been cruelly ravished, strangled, and thrown into this swampy thicket.

It may well be imagined that at about this time the excitement had reached a high ebb, curses long, loud, and deep went up among those begrimed, determined, underground toilers. Vengeance, the most fearful, was threatened the offender, who was yet *non est inventus.*

In the meantime suspicion was directed to a person by the name of —— Jones, supposed to be a Welshman, who had for a brief period worked in the Barclay coal mines, and made his home at Fall Creek. Several witnesses were sworn, and the general opinion seemed to be that he was guilty. All the evidence adduced at the inquest was circumstantial, and not positive. After the result of the inquest was announced, and directions given for his removal to Towanda jail, the wildest excitement prevailed. It was now dark. Two or three hundred men surrounded the house in which the prisoner was guarded. At the suggestion of some one a vote was taken whether, upon the evidence given, and bearing in mind the facts in relation to the prisoner's previous behavior, he should suffer death then and there. The vote was almost unanimous in the affirmative. With this unanimity of feeling a rush was made for the door, that soon yielded to such resistless force. The guards were thrust aside and the prisoner roughly seized. A rope was placed around his neck, in which condition he was brought forth, viewed by the excited multitude as a debased murderer. By some it was thought advisable to cast him upon a burning log-heap near by. Finally under the muzzles of scores of revolvers and guns he was marched to the spot where the murdered girl was found, and there told to repent and confess. Upon an improvised scaffold, with feet and hands pinioned, the black cap drawn and rope around his neck, he averred his innocence. Could the condition of man appear more forlorn, as the pale glimmer of high moon shed soft light through dense foliage upon the ashy, pallid features of the prisoner—the shadow of death seemed hovering near—the victim lingered a moment between life and death, scarcely on this side of the shores of eternity.

In the solemn stillness of death, in darkness, in time of awful suspense, the silence was broken, and a voice was heard: "My countrymen, no doubt in our minds, the wretch is guilty, but we have no sworn proof, our evidence is only circumstantial, let the law take its course." Whereupon, the prisoner, so suddenly snatched from the opening grave, was quickly transferred to the proper officers and at midnight conveyed to the Towanda jail, where he now awaits trial. Rumors are afloat that some other person is suspected—how this is, your correspondent cannot state. Whoever it may be, it is to be hoped that the foul murderer may be brought to swift and retributive justice.

Wonderful Offers Received by the Commissioner of Patents.

From the Boston Globe.

A letter was received recently by the Commissioner of Patents from one Roberts, of Portsmouth, England, offering to this Government the benefit of an invention of his own for utilizing water power, so as to force the water to a great height, when confined in reservoirs constructed for the purpose. Roberts offers the invention free of all charge, as he states that it pains him to see "such mighty power as there is at Niagara wasted." He offers in addition his own services at the low rate of £1,000 per annum to build and operate the invention. He says in his letter that "if the mighty great power in Niagara was accumulated it would move a great deal." He states in addition that he has a "good plan for a velosipeed and biceed," that he thinks would be a good thing for this country, although, as he admits, "people around England don't like it." Referring to his water power, he claims that if this Government would build the road, he can take ships across the Isthmus of Panama, "in a box, water and all." And yet the Commissioner declines to accept Mr. Roberts' offers, "velosipeeds" and all.

Many strange offers are constantly received from foreign countries of all kinds of impossible and useless schemes and inventions. One of the latest and most insidious of these is from a Frenchman, who proposes a plan "for expurgating lions and tigers from the United States of America." He states that it is well known that lions and tigers, and all animals of that kind are very fond of "catmint," and on this basis he proposes to dig, throughout the country, vast pits of great depth, and fill these with "catmint" nearly to the surface. He states that the lions and the tigers would immediately go to these pits and jump in; they would then roll about in the "catmint" and sink it down, when they would be unable to jump out, but would become an easy prey to men stationed with arms for the purpose of killing them."

Gas in Paris.

The cost of lighting Paris makes a startling exhibit for small cities. The gas-works at La Villette consume 720 tons of coal a day during the winter and 330 tons throughout the summer months, and the price paid for coal by the Company during the past year has been close upon $2,500,000. The consumption of gas has increased from 40,000,000 of cubic metres in 1855 and 116,000,000 in 1865, to close upon 150,000,000 for 1872, and the total length of the pipes laid down is rather more than 1,000 English miles. The Gas Company pay the municipality a sum of $40,000 for the right of laying on the gas, and it is further obliged to bear the cost of repairs whenever the pipes have to be replaced, to say nothing of a tax of 2 centimes upon every cubic metre of gas consumed. From this latter source, the City of Paris derived more than $500,000 during the last year, while, by the terms of another agreement giving it a fixed share in the profits, its revenues from the Gas Company amounted to a total nearly three times as large. There are 750 lamplighters for the whole of Paris, who, so excellent is their organization, perform their lighting functions in forty minutes, while it takes them even less time to extinguish the lamps. As the distance of ground covered is little short of 950 miles, each man has to get over about 9,000 yards in forty minutes.

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS AND WESTERN MANUFACTURES.

The following article from the Yorkville (Ill.) *News* is a reply to a lengthy communication from Mr. W. Atkins in favor of protective tariffs:

It is asked, "What is there deplorable in stimulating manufactures?" We answer, nothing at all; it was only an *undue* stimulous in this direction, concerning which we expressed apprehension. Everyone can see the effects, and all would deplore any considerable overdoing of one branch of our great industries. Suppose, for instance, that a tenth or a hundredth part of the capital and labor now employed in agricultural pursuits should be withdrawn and put into manufactures, what would be the result? Why, the sum of manufactured products, already too great, would be made all the more abundant, while the consumption would be greatly diminished. In that way fortunes would be lost, and general derangement in business and commercial circles engendered. That is what we should deplore. Any natural and profitable extension of manufactures will always receive our hearty endorsement. It is not necessary to withdraw capital from agriculture for the purpose of investing it in manufactures. It will be sufficient to apply some of the surplus accumulations of agriculture and other pursuits toward keeping up the spread and gradual advancement of manufactures. We repeat that there is no average overproduction of cereals, take the world at large. We grant that a reduction of one-half in the cost of transportation would result in a decrease of the cost of farm produce to the Eastern and European consumers, but it would also bring up the price at the point of production, hence both would be benefited.

The Western farmer does not need to receive, at home, the price paid for his produce in Europe or New England.

We should manufacture farm machinery, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, woolen goods, building material, and a thousand other things in the West, because we have cheap motive power, all the raw material, the labor, capital, and a ready market. In short, we possess all the necessary conditions to make this class of manufactures eminently successful. On the contrary, we should not engage in the manufacture of silks, and satins, watches and fine jewelry, for the reason that we have neither the necessary capital, the skilled labor, the raw material, nor the market.

Esq. Atkins ought to know how it is that high tariff laws and excessive taxes increase the cost of food, fuel, clothing, etc.; but as he asks us to show the matter up, we shall do so:

If, by reason of a tariff on cloth or ready-made clothing, our people are made to pay $50 for a suit of clothes which they could otherwise purchase for $35, then it is clear that the tariff enhances the cost of clothing about 50 per cent, and that is just what it does now. In the same manner the cost of sugar, salt, wood and coal, lumber, iron, building material, books, and all kinds of paper, and a hundred other things is enhanced by reason of the tariff on the same. If any article of American manufacture is selling as cheaply now as before the war, we don't know what it is, but this we do know: The cost of nearly every necessary article in use is vastly higher now than ever before, and that in the face of fifteen years of the most outrageous "protection" ever borne by a civilized nation. When is the era of cheap goods to dawn upon a patient nation?

The excessive tariff laws have injured agricultural pursuits by greatly advancing the cost of all that the farmer has to buy, such as clothing, groceries, lumber, and other building material, machinery, etc., while it has also decreased the price he should get for his own products, by making the cost of transportation more expensive than it would be in the absence of such laws.

We are fully aware of the enormous sums that are annually raised by our Government under the head of revenue, but it is the merest trifle of that fund that comes from imports. The highest rates of duty are upon those articles of which but a comparatively little is imported, while the cost to our home people is greatly increased.

The way to raise revenue would be to impose a tariff upon those articles that are not produced in this country, as tea and coffee, in which case the entire revenue would go into the Treasury, instead of going into the hands of manufacturers, as now. Therefore, we repeat that we have had too much protection in comparison to the amount of revenue raised.

It matters not a whit how much iron we have imported in times past, it is a fact that now iron is produced so much cheaper in this country than in England, that we can and are exporting to-day. Our facilities for manufacturing iron have now overtaken the home demand, and unless we export our surplus we shall soon witness a crisis and a crash in that business. Government should now come to the rescue by reducing all tariffs and thus still farther cheapen the cost of manufacturing iron. If this is done, we can undersell the iron-makers of Europe every day in the year and forever.

The same may be said of cotton, which we have been exporting, manufactured and unmanufactured, for the last hundred years.

As for wool, it sells for less now than in 1860, in this county, where the wool-grower is obliged to pay 50 per cent more for most woolen goods than he would but for the tariff.

Now, the important fact to be borne in mind is this: The process of manufacturing is constantly being cheapened, the world over, and nothing so much as high tariff laws prevents the masses from reaping the benefits of this cheapening.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

In Texas, ice costs 5 cents a pound, and beef costs 3 cents.

—The Boston Directory for 1873, just issued, contains about 107,000 names, an increase in the year of 4,876.

—The Buffalo City Directory, this year, will contain 39,220 names, an increase of 2,392.

—Near Greensburg, Ind., on the Fourth, William Adderholt killed his brother-in-law, George Leasure.

—"Bitten by an alleged mad dog" is the mild way in which it is put in Baltimore to avoid hurting the dog's feelings should he merely be laboring under a temporary aberration.

—The physicians report numerous cases of dysentery already in this vicinity. This is fully a month earlier than this disease usually appears, which indicates a sickly time for August.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—Work on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railway, which was suspended on account of the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court on the Boesel law, has been resumed.

—A St. Louis beauty, just 25, was married to her fifth husband on Tuesday. All of the gentlemen survive. The first four are doing well.

—A Long Branch hotel-keeper advertises that place as "the summer capital of the nation." The fact is important to people having business with the Government. Washington is only the winter watering-place—Long Branch the summer capital.—*New York Sun.*

—M. M. Miller, chief clerk of the newspaper department in the New Orleans Post-Office, has been arrested for embezzlement, amounting, so far as investigation has gone, to $600.

—George Vowels, of Muscatine, Iowa, has unaccountably left his home, an act not consonant with his usual habits.—*New York World.* Mr. Vowels paid his I. O. U. to nature by drowning himself in the Mississippi.

—The Coffeyville (Kan.) newspaper (the *Courier*) recommends itself after this fashion: "The *Courier* is printed nearer the scene of the late Bender horror than any other newspaper. Those wishing to subscribe for a good, live newspaper should make a note of the fact."

—Mrs. Mary J. Hartwell, of Columbus, Ohio, heard a voice say the other night: "Your brother William is dead," and she awoke the old man with her screams. A letter came next day from Dayton announcing that her brother was well and had a paying contract.

—The convention which meets at Jackson, Tenn., on the 29th of this month, to discuss the formation of the State of Jackson out of West Tennessee, West Kentucky, and North Mississippi, still attracts favorable comments from the editors in those districts.

—A tame bear went over the Falls of Minnehaha, the other day, fell fifty feet, and struck on a rock. He acted as though he thought the ways of Providence were mysterious and past finding out, but he wasn't hurt bad, only in his feelings.

—The longevity of people in East Haddam, Conn., is illustrated by the fact that the average age of those buried in its graveyard during the last quarter century was 51 years, while the number of those more than 80 years old now living in a single district is greater than in the entire City of New Haven.

—The oldest steamboatman never saw a better stage of water on the Upper Mississippi in July than the one which affords such splendid navigation at present. Ten feet six inches above low water mark. In fact, this season, thus far, has favored the Father of Waters beyond precedent in continuous depth of navigable stage.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—One of the "revenges" which are assisted in their visits by "the whirligig of time" has arrived at New York in the form of a case now pending in the Surrogate Court of that city, wherein an estate (valued at $12,000) of a fugitive slave is involved, and one of the colored heirs has employed his former master (now an impoverished lawyer) as his attorney.

—Boys still indulge in shooting at their fathers. The last case mentioned comes from Indiana. The "old man" wanted the boy to work in one shop, and the boy wanted to work in another. Just that, and nothing more. So the boy sent a bullet through the old man's coat, and another just by his ear, to learn him to mind his own business, and not interfere with his boys. Every parent should buy his boy a pistol.

—On June 1 there was opened in Rome a circulating library for the benefit of the working classes. It is called "Biblioteca Franklineana," and is in the Palazzo Biscione, No. 95, 2 po.,—that is, the Palazzo Bighetti, which is built on the steps of the Theatre of Pompey, where Julius Cæsar was assassinated. Commander Piagio Placidi is the prime mover of this Franklin Library.

AID FOR CUBA.

The Success of the Bolivar Expedition—The Remarkable Cruise of the Virginius.

From the New York Herald, July 11.

The steamer Virginius, Capt. Williams, sailed from Aspinwall, eluding the vigilance of a strict Spanish blockade, on the night of July 1, and landed on the island of Cuba, July 7, a large cargo of breech-loading arms, powder, and medicines for the use of the liberating army. The expedition was fitted out in Aspinwall, under the supervision of Gen. Manuel Quesada, and the Virginius was closely watched by the Spanish man-of-war Bazan. After her departure she was chased for about a hundred miles by the Bazan, but readily outsailed and finally eluded her pursuer. The entire cargo of arms, powder, machetes, medicine, clothing, etc., was safely landed, and the Virginius reached Kingston, Jamaica, on her return on Wednesday, July 9. The expedition, after leaving Aspinwall, was under the charge of Brig.-Gen. Raphael Quesada, brother of the invincible General.

The side-wheel steamer Virginius was purchased by the friends of Cuba Libre, from the United States Government, in the latter part of 1870. Gen. Manuel Quesada embarked in her on Oct. 4, 1870, and sailed from New York for Venezuela, from which place, after some delays, the expedition reached Cuba in June, 1871. She landed her cargo, safely and, eluding the Spanish blockading squadron, went into the port of Aspinwall. She was then laid up for some time, during which she was watched by a Spanish man-of-war which lay off the harbor. In the beginning of 1872 men were sent down to Aspinwall to repair her, and from that time she has been a continual source of trouble to the Spaniards. Threats were freely uttered in Aspinwall of setting fire to the steamer as she lay in her dock. At last on April 25, 1872, she left there convoyed by the United States steam corvette Kansas, Commander Chatfield, and pursued by the Spanish war vessel Pizarro, both of which vessels the Virginius outsailed more than five miles in about two hours. She proceeded thence to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, where she was blockaded by seven war vessels. The Gerona, Arapiles (now in New York harbor), Pizarro, Hernando Cortez, Tornado, Isabel la Catolica, and Vasco Nunez de Balboa relieved each other in this service, and the expense to Spain exceeded $800,000 gold. This lasted from May 16 to Sept. 7, 1872, but the Virginius quietly got ready as usual and escaped. A night or two previous to sailing Capt. Charles Smith, at that time officer in command, was approached by an officer of the Vasco Nunez de Balboa, and an offer made of $10,000 in gold if he (Smith) would run the Virginius ashore. The officer paid Capt. Smith $500 as a guarantee of good faith. This fact was reported at once to the agent of the Republic, who was on board the steamer. Capt. Smith was faithful to his trust and to the cause of Cuba.

The Virginius left on Sept. 7, 1872, having on board Gen. Manuel Quesada and staff, and was chased by the Vasco Nunez de Balboa without success. Thence the adventurous little steamer proceeded to Maracaibo, Venezuela, to escape all Spanish blockade. She could not be followed, as there are only 12 feet of water on the bar, and the water outside is too deep for anchorage. After remaining there from September until December, 1872, the Virginius went to Curacoa, since which time she has been variously employed in the service of Cuba Libre.

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The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

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MISSION TO RUSSIA,
IN 1866, OF THE HON GUSTAVUS VASA FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. From the Journals and Notes of J. F. LOUBAT. Edited by JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, Jr. 1 vol. 8vo. With Illustrations. Price, $5.00.

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V.
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 4:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 1:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 5:30 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.

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Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

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Elgin Freight	6:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 23d April last the $100,000 prize. Circulars and information given. T. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st. P. O. Box 668, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK for druggists for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Flesh-worms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, July 14, 1873.

Grand Rapids, Mich., suffered a heavy loss by fire yesterday. One hundred dwellings and a number of stores, mills, hotels, and other buildings, the whole covering six of the most thickly built squares in the city, were destroyed. The loss is nearly half a million, of which $100,000 is covered by insurance.

Capt. Hickey proffered his resignation to the Mayor, on Saturday, who immediately accepted it. In consequence of this action, the investigation begun by the Police Commissioners has been dropped, and the public will have no means of knowing the truth about either the specific charges made against the Captain in the jewelry case, or those vaguer intimations of other mysterious doings at the Armory.

Russia pursues the same policy of conciliation in Khiva as in the other Khanates of Turkestan which she has overcome. The Khan of Khiva has been restored to his throne. His place is assured to him by the support of the Russian troops, and his assistant in the work of administration by a council appointed by Gen. Kaufmann. By this treatment the Russians have already obtained the abolition of slavery in Khiva, and have thereby restored to the Shah 10,000 of his subjects enslaved by the Khivans.

Before Duden Fares & Co., the New York lace importers who are charged with having defrauded the revenue, gave the Custom-House gang to understand that no compromise was to be expected from them, Jayne and his detectives gave out that they meant to tend them to the magnificent figure of $2,500,000. Afterwards their tune was lowered to $500,000. They have finally found themselves forced to go to the courts, and appear with a suit for the comparatively modest sum of $102,000.

It would be something to offset the criminal recklessness with which they imperiled their passengers' lives, if the officers of the City of Washington, after the accident, had done everything they could to protect them from hunger, cold, and exposure; but they seem to have done the very opposite. Sixty passengers were left for five days on the saloon without any shelter whatever. They were given such food as putrid beef and a scant allowance of hard crackers; and, in addition, many of them were robbed by the crew.

This year, happily, the followers of the Prince of Orange and their opponents have forborne to celebrate the anniversary of the battle fought on the banks of the Boyne, nearly two hundred years ago, by rehearsing the struggle in the streets of Dublin, New York, and other Irish cities. In Ireland, the day passed off quietly enough; in New York the Orange parades were small and spiritless, and the attendance of two policemen to each Orangeman preserved the peace. In Toronto, the demonstration was marked by unusual enthusiasm, but was not molested.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier on Saturday. Mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at $15.37½@15.50 cash, and $15.50@15.60 seller August. Lard was inactive, but quoted 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $5.20@5.25 cash, and $5.35@5.40 seller August. Meats were quiet and ¼c higher, at 7¼@7¾c for shoulders, 9@9¼c for middles, and 10@12¾c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and ½c higher, at 89½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and ¼c higher at 8½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active and 1c higher, closing at $1.15¾ cash, and $1.13¾@1.13¾ seller August. Corn was unchanged, closing at 36¾c cash, and 38½c seller August. Oats were in fair demand and a shade firmer, closing at 29c cash, and 28½c seller August. Rye was dull and 2c lower at 58c. Barley was quiet and firmer at 63c cash, and 60c seller September. The hog market was active and higher, sales making at $4.35@4.80 for poor to choice. Cattle and sheep were quiet at about Friday's prices.

The managers of the forthcoming Inter-State Industrial Exposition have done well, even at this late date, to include a Fine Art Exhibition within its scope. Great care should now be taken in the selection of a proper committee to supervise this part of the scheme. That committee should not be composed exclusively of artists, but of connoisseurs and artists, with some energetic men among them who can afford to give time to their duties and who will also have good taste sufficient to reject the innumerable daubs which always come thronging in upon such occasions, and crowd out really meritorious works. What is done in the Art Department will have to be done not only judiciously but also in a very short space of time, as nearly all the prominent artists are away for the summer, sketching for their winter's work in the studio. Meanwhile, what are the managers doing with reference to the musical attractions of the Exposition? There is great danger in deferring action too long. Whatever music is to be given will require a great deal of time if it is to be given well, and it should not be given otherwise.

The St. Louis *Democrat* recently indulged in an ungracious fling at Chicago, implying that the cholera was raging in this city, and that the newspapers were suppressing the fact. It singularly happens that newspapers, which are not Chicago newspapers, are now making the same charge in regard to St. Louis. A letter from St. Louis, published in an Indianapolis paper, a short time since, said that there had been several cases of cholera there, and that the local papers had suppressed the fact. And now the St. Louis correspondent of the New York *World* reiterates it with much emphasis, and says that, last year, when the small-pox was prevailing there, the St. Louis *Democrat* published the truth regarding it; whereupon a number of indignant merchants and hucksters signed an agreement that they would "stop their paper," and would not advertise in the *Democrat*; whereupon the *Democrat* went through the degrading scene of discharging its city editor, and taking back all that it had said about the small-pox. According to our recollection there is a large sub-stratum of truth in this story. The public can judge from this recital how much truth there is in the *Democrat's* yarn concerning cholera in Chicago. As to the cholera in St. Louis—it is bad enough to have an epidemic disease in one's neighborhood, without having the newspapers of other cities exulting over and magnifying it. We shall leave all such bad manners to such papers as the St. Louis *Democrat*, but we would suggest that when the cholera is around it is better to tell the whole truth every day, and publish the number of cases under official medical attestation, than to strive to suppress the facts, which are sure to leak out, and are likely to be magnified ten-fold by irresponsible public rumor.

The Granges of California have fired their first gun at monopoly. The farmers of the San Joaquin valley have taken the field against a large and powerful company, which has been formed to secure a land grant from Congress to aid in irrigating the San Joaquin Valley. This valley contains the richest soil for wheat in the world, but lacks one condition to make crops permanent and reliable. There is no danger of smut or rust from summer rains, no hazard in leaving the grain in the open air, and threshing and bagging can be done without barns; but there is a frequent failure of rainfall, in which case the valley is parched to ashes, and the losses for that year have to be made up in more favorable years. With proper irrigation, however, there would be no element of chance in the cultivation of wheat, and the valley would yield its crops in richer abundance than any other section of the same size in this country. The natural sources of irrigation are abundant, the valley being traversed by the San Joaquin River and its three tributaries, the Merced, Tuolumne, and Stanislaus, which take their rise in the Sierras at a great altitude. The necessity of irrigation is evident enough, and the farmers, in the position they have taken, do not oppose it. They assert that to control the water of the San Joaquin and its tributaries is to control the wheat crops of the valley, and that such control belongs to them, and not to a company of speculators for the purposes of monopoly. Therefore they have made their protest and they have done wisely in protesting before they are swallowed by the monopoly, when it would be everlastingly too late. The action of the farmers of the San Joaquin valley shows that the Granges are "alive and kicking" in California, and the arguments which they present against this particular monopoly ought to procure its immediate rejection whenever it comes before Congress.

The editor of the Yorkville (Ill.) *News* seems to be entirely able to hold his own in a joint debate on the tariff question with a protectionist in his locality. His general statement (published elsewhere) that manufactures will grow up and thrive in Illinois without protective legislation as fast as markets for their productions are created—that is, as fast as they are needed—is true. To build up manufactures *faster* than they are needed is to destroy and obliterate a certain portion of the existing capital of the country. The writer (Mr. W. Atkins), in whose article the Yorkville *News* makes answer, seems to assume (1) that there are no manufactures in Illinois at the present time, or next to none; (2) that what manufactures we have are dependent upon a protective tariff for their existence. Neither of these gratuitous assumptions are succinctly replied to by the *News*. The following catalogue of manufactures now existing in Illinois is a list of those which are not only not protected or benefited by the tariff in the least, but are depressed and discouraged by it. The amount of capital and the number of hands employed by them is sufficiently great to assure us that no harm would come to our manufacturing industry as a whole if every protective duty were repealed to-morrow:

Houses and fences.	Rubbering and packing.
Planing and sawing.	Flour, crackers, and biscuit.
Hubs, spokes, shafts, and wheels.	Canned fruits and vegetables.
Agricultural implements.	Starch, oil, vinegar, lard, tallow, glue, and grease.
Printing presses and quartz mills.	Furniture, stereotyping, engraving, and gilding.
Cars and locomotives.	Gas-fitting and plumbing.
Railways and street railways.	Sash, doors, blinds, and ladders.
Steamers, sailing vessels, and canal-boats.	Printing and writing ink.
Staves, barrels, and pumps.	Blank books, binding, etc.
Fire engines and hose.	Butter, cheese, candles, ashes, saleratus, and soap.
Stoves, grates, ranges, and furnaces.	Lamps, lanterns, and candlesticks.
Roofing and plastering.	Cloth and paper bags.
Engines, boilers and machinery.	Paper collars, cuffs, boxes, and paper hangings.
Quarrying, stone-cutting, and brick-making.	Wash-tubs, willow-ware, and matches.
Water-works, paving, sewers, and gas.	Sails, awnings, and tents.
Bridges, iron and wood.	Trunks, boxes, and show-cases.
Painting and glazing.	Wheelwrighting, wheelbarrows, and handcarts.
Scales and safes.	Saddlery, harness, and belting.
Brooms and brushes.	Tobacco manufacturing.
Boots and shoes.	Leather and leather goods.
Cement and stoneware.	Churns, washing machines, and clothes-wringers.
Marble manufactures.	Clothing made by tailors, milliners, and dressmakers.
Ice-cutting.	Guns, gunsmithing, and repairing.
Hats and hatters' goods and furs.	Locksmithing, bellhanging, and speaking-tubes.
Vault lights, elevators, heating apparatus, and lightning-rods.	Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Looking-glass and picture-frames.	Household and school furniture and upholstering.
Sewing machines.	
Pianos and organs.	
Photographs and photographic goods.	
Druggists' goods.	
Patent medicines.	
Iron castings.	
Jewelry, optical, mathematical, and telegraphic instruments.	

M. Ducros, the Prefect at Lyons, some time since prohibited the rites of civil burial to all men who have been Radicals and Free-Thinkers in life, and who have died without the approval or blessing of the clergy. The National Assembly has sustained his decision, it appears, by a vote of 473 to 174, and has thereby given the world a very good idea of the sort of Republicanism which obtains in France, represented by Marshal MacMahon and the monarchical coalition in the Assembly which elected him. We can understand, in the light of such a proceeding as this, how the Liberals of France may be driven into the hot-headed excesses which characterize the popular revolutions in that country. The influence of the clergy has not abated, and they can count upon the majority of the Assembly in its present division. But, if this majority uses its power in the unreasonable and despotic way indicated in the above instance, it may expect to precipitate new troubles upon the country.

IOWA POLITICS.

Polk County, Iowa, is the political centre of that State. Des Moines is the county seat, and also the capital of the State. It is the stronghold of the Republican managers. Being the State capital, politics there are subjected to the direct control of the politicians who happen to be State officers at the time. It is the official residence of the Governor, who is a candidate for re-election. The recent Republican State Convention sought by every means to repress any hostile organization among the farmers of that county. But the farmers of Polk County were not deceived by the specious promises of the late Convention, and, therefore, on Saturday, met in convention of their own and nominated candidates for both branches of the Legislature, for County Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff, Superintendent of Schools, Supervisor, Surveyor, and Coroner. This convention was entirely free of the ordinary professional politicians and office-seekers, and was exclusively of the class who have hitherto done the voting for candidates selected by other people.

This action is very significant. Like action had been previously taken in other conventions, but the action of the Polk County Anti-Monopolists will have an extended influence on all parts of the State. It makes the holding of a State Convention, and State candidates of the Anti-Monopoly party, a certainty.

There can, therefore, be no longer any doubt that there is a very large portion of the people of Iowa, and especially of that class who have heretofore taken no active part in the selection of candidates and management of parties, who have reached the conclusion that there is no use in looking to either the Republican or Democratic parties for reform, and that, to effect a change, there must be a movement by the masses of the people themselves in their own interest and for their own deliverance. We suppose that there is hardly any doubt that the ticket nominated by the farmers of Polk County will be elected, and, if this can be done in that county under the very shadow of party patronage and in the very camp of party power, there will be little doubt of its success generally in the other counties of the State. This will give to the Anti-Monopolists the control of the Legislature; it will take that body out of the hands of party. It will also secure to the Anti-Monopolists, and take from the Republican party, the local offices of the greater part of the State, by the possession of which the Republican party has been able to maintain its supremacy. In the matter of the election for Governor, it is possible that the new organization will be so hurried and immature that the Republican majority of 60,000 will not be wholly overcome. The Republican party is stronger in numbers, has possession of all the offices, has control of all the means of corruption, and is fighting for its life, and, therefore, it may at this election be able to elect a Governor. Nevertheless, the result of the election will be the destruction of the party rule which, as in all other places, has degenerated into corruption, the selection of dishonest officers, and a general postponement of all public interests to the advancement of those of individuals manipulating party caucuses.

The Farmers' Convention has struck the right blow at the right time and in the right place when they declared that they would support no man for office who was the nominee of any party convention, or had any entangling alliance that could lead him from his duty to the whole public in order to promote those of a party. They showed the fearlessness which follows independence by the frank way in which they denounced the act of Congress granting back and increased pay, as well the voting for as the Executive approval of the same,—and demanding its unconditional repeal. Altogether, the election promises to be a lively and exciting one, and the result can in no way be doubtful if the farmers will vote for their own interest.

AN EXTORTION DEMANDING NOTICE.

Before we conclude what is an extortionate charge for transportation, we must of necessity consider what transportation costs. The chief object of the Railroad law was to secure cheaper transportation. But, because it interfered materially with the adoption of especially low rates for through traffic and competing points, the first result has been such that the Commissioners are reported to believe that the railroads are not trying to comply with the law in good faith. Rates charged are in many cases higher than they were before the War, when there were by no means as many roads to compete with each other, and the conclusion arrived at by many is, that a failure to reduce charges for transportation must of itself be evidence of extortion.

The rate from this city, or from other chief points of shipment at the West, to New York or other Eastern cities, is not higher than it was in 1860. By rail to New York grain now pays 45 cents per 100 in currency, and in the summer of 1860 it paid 45 cents in gold. Through rates generally seem to be about the same in currency as they were in gold thirteen years ago, which is an actual if not an apparent reduction. Probably the average of rates to and from competing points is now lower in gold than it was then, and the number of such competing points has been greatly increased. If, meanwhile, rates for local freight and to or from non-competing points have been increased since 1860, it is necessary to consider whether any sufficient cause exists.

The general cost of living has increased, and, consequently, the wages of machinists, engineers, clerks, watchmen, brakemen, and baggagemen, and of all employes, have increased. The average sum paid yearly to all machinists was $392.38 in 1860, and $573.16 in 1870, and the pay of machinists employed by railroads has increased at least as much. As to all labor required, it costs more in gold to build, maintain, and operate a road than it did in 1860. The cost of wood necessarily increases as timber near stations becomes exhausted, and the cost of wood and coal is necessarily increased because higher cost of living compels higher wages. Upon several Illinois roads, the average cost of fuel per mile run was 8 cents, of engineers and assistants 7½ cents, and of repairs (chiefly labor of machinists) 6½ cents, where the whole average cost was 23 cents, so that increase in cost of fuel must materially increase the expense of operating.

But the chief cost, alike of building and of operating, is that of the iron used. If the cost of building roads, with full equipment, is $50,000 per mile, with iron at $85 per ton, fully one-half of that cost, or $25,000 per mile, is the cost of iron in various forms. If it costs $6,000 per mile to run a road of large traffic, from one-third to one-half of that expense is the cost of replacing iron used up in track or rolling-stock. A few facts will help to show the justice of these estimates, and the effect of changes in the cost of iron since 1860.

According to records published by the American Iron and Steel Association, the average cost of railway bars in 1860 was $48 per ton, and in 1872 it was $85.12½. At 100 tons to the mile, rails which cost $4,800 in 1860, now cost $8,512.50, and the increase in cost of rails alone has been about $3,712.50 per mile. Spikes, chairs, fish-plates, bolts and nuts, bridge iron, wheels, axles, and iron used for other parts of cars and engines, has increased quite as much in cost as the rails. Of other iron in all forms, at least twice as much is used as in the rail alone. Every eight-wheeled car uses about three tons in wheels and axles alone; engines weigh about thirty tons, and are almost wholly of iron and steel. If twice as much iron is consumed per mile in other forms as in the rail, the cost of iron alone is $25,500 per mile, and the increase of cost since 1860 is $11,137.50 per mile. Upon this greater cost the road, when built, must pay interest. Under the present tariff, the increased cost of iron used in building roads compels every road built since 1862 to earn $779.62 more than it otherwise need earn, in order to pay 7 per cent interest on its cost. This is a perpetual tax upon all transportation over such roads. The main lines in Illinois earn about $10,000 per mile, but the average for all roads in the State is probably not more than $5,000 per mile; if so, the roads of this State might reduce all charges about one-sixth, and yet make as much money as they do now, if the cost of building roads had not been increased since 1860 by the tariff on iron. The reduction might be much greater if they could use steel instead of iron.

The track once laid needs constant relaying. Experiments by Mr. A. S. Hewitt, given in reports of Massachusetts Railway Commissioners, show that the average duration of iron rails on the Erie Railroad was about 8¾ years, and that on roads with the heaviest business iron lasts but three to four years; on roads with fair business five years, and on roads doing a small business from twelve to fifteen years. Reports as to the Michigan Southern, in 1870, showed that the average of iron rails in that track was four years, and noticed that rails did not last as long as they did before the War. The Erie used 2,000 tons per month, or 23 4-10 tons yearly per mile of road in operation, which, at the rate of 1860, would have cost $1,863.20 per mile yearly, but at the rate of 1872, $2,417.50 per mile yearly,—an increase of $1,054.70 per mile yearly caused solely by the greater cost of iron rails used in relaying. On small roads, where rails last twelve years, the cost of 8¾ tons per mile yearly at the rate of 1860 would be $408, and at the rate of 1870 it would be $728.56, an increase in cost of $315.56 per mile yearly. But the former is upon a road whose gross receipts were $18,000 per mile; the latter upon roads of shorter line or lighter business, whose receipts average perhaps $2,000 per mile. The higher cost of iron for relaying, therefore, may cause not more than one-eighteenth of the whole charges of a large road, doing a heavy through business, and yet equal one-sixth of the entire receipts of a smaller road, or one depending upon local traffic. If the roads of Illinois average receipts of $5,000 per mile, probably the increased cost of iron for relaying is at least $200 per mile, or one-tenth of entire receipts. We have yet to estimate the cost of repair and replacement of engines, cars, wheels, axles, brakes, and all other iron used,—which, though exceeding the rails in quantity, wears out less rapidly. At the yearly supply of new wheels and axles alone, as census reports show, was about 375,000 tons when only 50,000 miles of road were in operation,—an average of 7½ tons to the mile. The number of engines made was 1,187, probably averaging 30 tons each, or nearly 7-10 of a ton to each mile operated. The increased cost of 8 1-5 tons to the mile is $297. If we add only $36 per mile more for increased cost of all other iron used in repairs and renewals we have $833 per mile yearly, or one-sixth of the average receipts. Thus, if the average of charges on all our roads has been increased one-fifth, and no more, since 1860, that increase has just covered the greater expense caused by a high tariff on iron used in renewals and replacements, and yields the roads no additional profit.

One-sixth of present receipts for the increased expense of iron used every year, and one-sixth more for interest on the increase in original cost of iron used in building, makes one-third. If one-third of all present charges has been added since 1860,—that is, if rates have increased one-half,—the railroads only receive enough more to pay the extra expense caused by the tariff on iron, and the interest on the extra cost of iron used in building. Get rid of the tariff on iron only, and the roads can charge one-third less—two dollars where they now charge three—and yet make as much money as they do now. It will be objected that the railroads have not increased their average rates one-half since 1860, and that is unquestionably true. They are doing a much larger business in the aggregate, and, as we have seen, the larger the business the lighter the burden becomes. The largest roads, on heavy through business, charge no increase; the great volume of business enables them to bear the added burden of about $1,500 per mile, and yet make money. But the smaller roads, and especially those dependent upon local traffic, paying from $3 to $500 per mile yearly more for iron used, may be forced to some increase of rates, especially if the great multiplication of railroads has divided the business done by each. With these, the question is whether they have increased their charges as much as the tariff on iron alone has increased the cost of operating.

It is time for the farmers to understand that a tariff on iron and steel, which adds about one-half to the necessary cost of building and operating railroads, is their worst enemy. Not neglecting other efforts to secure their rights, they ought to make the overthrow of this tariff the great aim of their undertaking. As long as it is sustained by their consent, everybody can plead it as an excuse for charges sometimes just and sometimes unjust, and the worst swindler on earth can say that he does not rob the farmers as much as they rob themselves by means of this tariff.

From the last annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, it appears that the number of acres of improved land has decreased 20 per cent since 1850, and the cash value of farms 5 per cent. Whereat there is considerable wonder. Many of the Massachusetts papers are discussing the problem. They will undoubtedly find the answer in the fact that the soil of Massachusetts is an ungrateful one, and that the younger race of farmers would rather work on the prairies of the West than among the stumps and stones of New England; that young men don't like farming when other and more favorable opportunities for making money are so plenty; and that as the West is more and more developed, the East must be fed by it, and in turn Eastern farming must give place to manufacturing, to supply the West.

THE GOODRICH MURDER CASE.

The later developments in the Goodrich murder case, instead of clearing off the fog in which it has been enveloped, have rendered it more mysterious and revolting than it seemed before the arrest of Kate Stoddard. About four months ago, Charles Goodrich, a man of considerable means and respectable connections, was found dead in his own house, in Brooklyn, where he had been living alone. He lay on the basement floor, with a revolver at his side, and under certain circumstances that at first induced the belief that he had committed suicide. Subsequent surgical examination showed that it was impossible that he should have killed himself, and search for the murderer was commenced. A woman named Lucette Meyers, with whom he was known to have held criminal relations in life, was first arrested. She denied all knowledge of the murder, though she admitted the relations between her and the deceased, said that he had been in the habit of visiting her house, and that, on the occasion of his last visit, he had been in altercation with a Spaniard named Roscoe, who was also in the habit of visiting her. This pointed to Roscoe as the murderer, and the detectives have been scouring all the principal cities to find him. Several persons have been arrested under suspicion, but have proved not to be the man, and he is still at large. A short time after the murder a letter was found among Goodrich's effects, signed Kate Stoddard, accusing the deceased of having deceived the writer with a mock marriage and then cast her off. This lead the police to believe that Kate Stoddard was connected with the murder. A woman named Handly was found who had formerly roomed with Kate Stoddard, and she was engaged to accompany the detectives in the search now instituted for the new party to the crime. For several months no clue was found, and the police were about abandoning the search when the Handly woman accidentally met Kate Stoddard in the street, almost unrecognizable from her haggard and forlorn condition, called a policeman, and had her arrested.

Kate Stoddard, who was also known as Amy Stone, and whose real name turns out to be Lizzie Lloyd King, was in a dreadfully impoverished condition when found. She had on nothing but an old skirt, shawl and bonnet, was without underclothes or decent wrappings, and had not a single penny in her pocket. She made a confession to the police at once. She said that she was the murderer of Charles Goodrich. She had been living with him as his mistress for some time. He tired of her and had determined to cast her off. She pleaded with him not to do this, but he was decided, as he was engaged to be married to a New York lady. The night preceding the murder she spent in his house. In the morning he told her that she must get her things together, go off, and never return to him again. He then went down stairs, according to her story, she followed him, and, when he was leaning over to light the fire, she called: "Charlie!" As he looked up, she shot him in the head three times. She says that she remained in the house watching the corpse all that day and the following night, disposing the body as it was found, wiping the blood from his face and head, and wringing out the towel. On the following morning, Friday, the day on which the dead body was found, she went over to New York. She started back to go to the house, but had no sooner stepped on the ferry-boat than she heard the newsboys, who were selling the evening papers, cry out: "Full accounts of the Goodrich murder!" She bought a paper, and read the account of the finding of the body. She then changed her lodgings. Her room was visited by the police, and, in her trunk, was found all the missing property that had been taken from Goodrich at the time of the murder,—his watch, jewelry, pocket-book, and $40 in money, the precise sum which he was known to have on his person. There were two remarkable features about this confession. One is that the woman who murdered Goodrich should have remained with the gory victim of the body twenty-four hours after the commission of the crime and in momentary danger of apprehension. The other is that, during several months of penury, privation, and almost starvation, she should not have touched a penny of the money which she took from Goodrich, nor any of his other property in her possession.

This confession seemed to explain the mystery of Goodrich's death; but the evidence before the Coroner's inquest, which was in session again Saturday, brings it back into the old confusion. Kate Stoddard was identified by Lucette Meyers, who had previously stated that she did not know her; by Miss Handly, who had formerly lived with her and had her arrested; and by Miss Adeline Pine, who was betrothed to Goodrich, and who had once seen the girl at Goodrich's house and had been told that she was his sister. But, before the Coroner's jury, where Kate Stoddard had counsel, she declined to make the confession which she had previously made, and there were many evidences of insanity in her conduct. Miss Handly stated that she had formerly been in the Insane Asylum, driven mad from disappointed love. There was a general impression among all present that she was demented, and a circumstance occurred which makes this view entirely probable. When a police officer took up a locket, found among Goodrich's jewelry in her possession, to show it to the jury, she exclaimed: "Be careful! Be careful! There is mineral in that which I don't want to lose." When the locket was opened, something dropped out of it, which she immediately picked up, put in her mouth, and swallowed. When asked what it was, she looked the officer straight in the eye and answered: "That is Charles Goodrich's blood." Subsequent analysis of what remained in the locket proved, indeed, that the substance was congealed blood. Kate Stoddard afterwards stated that she had taken a cup-full of blood from Goodrich's brain, and that she had eaten some of it every day since the murder!

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Goodrich came to his death at the hands of Kate Stoddard, but this is by no means certain as yet. The revolver found in Kate Stoddard's trunk, with which she said that she had killed Goodrich, was recognized at the inquest by Lucette Meyers as one which she had seen in Roscoe's hands a short time previous to the murder. This woman, whose conduct has been very singular throughout the whole investigation, declined to tell the Coroner's jury the circumstances of the interview with Roscoe at the time she saw the revolver, because it might "defeat the ends of justice." The Police Commissioners of Brooklyn believe that Roscoe is the real murderer, and that Kate Stoddard was in some way an accessory. Every one seems to believe that Kate Stoddard is actually insane, and it is certain that Lucette Meyers is an exceedingly shrewd person, who does not tell all she knows. There are mysteries and horrors enough in the case to have gladdened the heart and stimulated the imagination of Eugene Sue, and the end is not yet.

A COURT OF HONOR.

Jefferson Davis has lately acted as judge or umpire in a case of honor, and his judgment and award have been published. The circumstances are as follows: Some time early in June, Col. R. W. Wintersmith, of Louisville, Ky., visited Memphis, and, while there, was introduced on the street to Capt. E. A. Cole. While talking, the name of some person was mentioned which led to a controversy, Cole evidently mistaking Wintersmith for some one else, and Wintersmith mistaking the person of whom Cole was talking. High words—"expletives"—were used on both sides, which ended in Wintersmith knocking Cole down. It appears that Cole holds some office, by the oath of which he is prohibited from sending or receiving a challenge to fight a duel. But that night his friend, Capt. W. H. Lucas, called at the hotel and demanded that Wintersmith should name a time and place where, without any formal challenge, he would meet Cole, and where the *rencontre* could be renewed. In other words, that both parties should meet, armed as they please, and have a street fight. Widtersmith promised to give an answer next morning, he having, in the meantime, been arrested and held to keep the peace. Next day, he left the city; some hours later Lucas called for his answer, and, finding Wintersmith out, wrote to very insulting note to Wintersmith, accusing him in general terms of having avoided a fight. After Wintersmith got back to Kentucky, he published a long history of the affair, which led to rejoinders, and eventually there became mixed up in it the following persons: Col. Wintersmith, Capt. Cole, Capt. Lucas, Col. W. L. Duff, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Blackburn, Col. Coleman, and Judge Foute. After this, Mr. James G. Wintersmith, of Louisville, son of the Colonel, wrote to Capt. Lucas, informing the latter that, as he had interfered as a substitute for Cole, he (young W.) offered to fight in place of his father. This Lucas refused to agree to, and the whole thing broke out anew in the shape of correspondence. Finally, Gen. John C. Breckenridge and Col. Johnson, representing Kentucky, and Gov. Isham G. Harris, and Gen. W. B. Bate, the State of Tennessee, consented to act as arbitrators. The four arbitrators made awards, all of them differing, and the matter was then referred to Jeff. Davis as umpire. Davis made short work of it. He decided that, as Wintersmith inflicted a blow, doing so under a misapprehension, he should apologize therefor, and, that being done, all the rest of the correspondence, which makes a page of the Memphis papers, should be withdrawn. The decision is so just that the wonder is that none of the Generals, Colonels, Captains, Judges, Governors, and Doctors who had been concerned in the case had never thought of it before. The decision is final. The Sovereign States of Kentucky and Tennessee are content. The sword, and pistol, and bowie-knife are put away, and amity once more prevails among the knights of chivalry.

THE CODE IN OMAHA.

Elsewhere we print the story of a question of honor between certain citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee, and its final adjudication by Jeff Davis, as umpire. While this was going on in the South, there was a somewhat similar breeze in Omaha. In that city there is a paper called the *Bee*, edited by Mr. E. Rosewater, and another paper, called the *Republican*, edited by Maj. Saint A. D. Balcombe. Maj. Balcombe refuses to recognize, editorially, the existence of Rosewater, but permits his local editor to refer to that person in the local columns. Rosewater having denounced this local editor several times, has been repaid with interest. On July 8, a more than ordinarily offensive personal paragraph having appeared in the local of the *Republican*, Mr. Rosewater, in a note to Balcombe, demanded "ample public apology." This Balcombe took no notice of, treating it as a quarrel between Rosewater and the local writer. On the 9th we quote the *Bee*: "About 11 o'clock, having completed his editorial labors, Mr. Rosewater purchased a common cowhide," and proceeded to the most public part of the city to wait for Mr. Balcombe, "in order to disgrace him as publicly as possible." The result was that when Balcombe appeared, Rosewater attacked him with the cowhide; Balcombe jumped on Rosewater, knocked him down, and while upon him, beating him, they were separated, and the affair terminated. It seems that physically Rosewater is much smaller than Balcombe, and that when the latter fell against Rosewater, the latter sunk under the weight. The most unfortunate part of the affair, perhaps, is that the disgraceful controversy is continued in the two papers.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Minnesota Republican Convention meets in St. Paul, Wednesday.

—The apologies and explanations now current in Administration newspapers of Iowa suggest this question: Whether Gov. C. C. Carpenter ought to allow Cyrus C. Carpenter, bondsman of Rankin, to avail himself of an error of the Governor, and to escape payment of the bond. If Cyrus C. Carpenter was on a bond that wouldn't hold, Gov. Carpenter ought to have known it. The Des Moines *Leader* says:

If Gov. Carpenter is wise he will at least have proceedings instituted before the election so as to help him a little. His Attorney-General, Cutts, can easily manage the case for the State, so as to bring responsibility to bondsman Carpenter. As a matter of policy, this would be a splendid scheme.

—The Cherokee (Iowa) *Times* hoists the Republican State ticket, extending thereto the name of Gov. Carpenter, under that clause of the platform which declares it "the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad man," whether "on our own or any other ticket." The *Times*, therefore, determines to support, "For Governor: an Honest Man, of any County; and it hopes such a man will be named by the Convention of August 13."

—The Mills County (Iowa) *Journal*, whose editor, C. W. Shetman, was an officer of the last State Senate, declares that the Lowry resolutions were, indeed, a "huge joke," but the parties were veritable Grangers, and not "railroad attorneys," as Senator Lowry now represents.

—Col. A. B. Smedley, Master of the State Grange in Iowa, speaking at Waterloo, on the Fourth, declared that the railroads "must conform to new and equitable law, or the doctrine of eminent domain will find a speedy and practical exemplification." Having also declared that "Nearly every railroad built in Iowa has had a Credit Mobilier in its construction," the Dubuque *Telegraph* asks:

If every railroad in Iowa had a Credit Mobilier in its construction, as it is true they had, what party is it that is responsible for the railroad legislation which permitted or enabled any combination of persons to swindle the State and their associates, and to oppress the people, as these railroad Credit Mobilers have been doing? We don't ask Col. Smedley to answer this question. We ask the people of the State to answer it, and we ask that their answer shall be more than in mere words.

—The country press is beginning to be filled with letters of the people, for the most part temperately worded, and giving evidence of thoughtfulness and firm determination. The politicians and monopolists who still think "this storm will blow over," are wofully mistaken.

—The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, the house organ of Roscoe Conkling, has been busily at work all summer defending the Republican party from blame in any and all matters alleged against its administration. Yet, no longer ago than 1871, when Hoffman was Governor and Tweed was "Boss," at Albany, the *Herald* is found to have put itself on record thus:

We lay this down as an axiom: Whenever any political party is in power, it is responsible for all evils growing directly out of the administration of the Government. . . . By this standard we are willing that the Republican party should be judged—by it, it must and will be judged.

—The Providence *Journal*, Senator Anthony's paper, defends the Congressional salary grab of $7,500 and the drawing of it in advance of service, because "obviously it makes no difference to the Treasury."

—There was, on the 7th, a great rally of farmers at Blonnisville, Tenn., and a correspondent writes to the Knoxville *Press and Herald*.

I was proud of the occasion, I freely confess, for it was one calculated to arouse the most stupid. I say as I have heard here what I have observed everywhere, that there is a giant purpose among the farmers to organize. Its crops out all over the country. At first they spoke of the matter in whispers, but now they proclaim their sentiments aloud. The tide has set in, and it will increase in volume and force as time advances.

—All over Tennessee the farmers—the bone, and sinew, and industrial respectability of the rural districts—are bestirring themselves, taking ground against "rings" and "monopolies." How long this movement will develop into a power that will make itself known and felt. The well-informed men of the country mean, by their united efforts, to put down this party-lash system, which has hitherto essayed to drive men to the polls.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.*

—We have looked upon this Movement with entire confidence and favor from the start, and time has but strengthened our conviction that it is destined to succeed gradually.—*Richmond (Va.) State Journal.*

—The Farmers' movement presents an accomplished as well as a gratifying, spectacle in politics. Deserving success, and fortunately possessing the power to compel it, the transportation and other monopolies, which have received extortionate rates where they should have received only compensation, and the middlemen who have pocketed much when they deserved nothing, had better try to realize and adjust themselves to a new order of things.—*Portland (Ore.) News.*

—Most of the Fourth of July orations at the West were in the interest of the farmers, and reflected the intensity of the feeling in those sections. The cry is, "Down with the railroad empire and up with the people." At this distance these orations in a single interest read strangely on our national birthday.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—The war is over, and with it also should there be an end to its rush times, its abnormal success in speculation, its licensed robberies, and its monstrous and villainous steals.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Times.*

—Judges who are usurping the whole legislative power of the country are becoming the greatest curses in the land. As their rulings are rarely against the money-ring, which claims absolute dominion, the great farming interest cannot be too prompt, energetic, and united in asserting its rights.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

—The power of the Grange is not to be measured by the numerical strength of the order, but must be estimated from the fact that every mechanic and working man outside of ring influence, is sure to see that his interests are ours. On the one side stands organized capital in the shape of gigantic monopolies of all kinds which ask for big dividends; on the other side the working millions, poor because robbed, angry from broken promises, but determined at last to sweep the evil out of sight forever.—*Correspondent of the Keokuk Constitution.*

—Is it not time for the rank and file of the party to cut loose from leaders who are rivetting the chains of serfdom upon their limbs, by making legislation a matter of subserviency to the interests of capital, to the utter neglect and positive detriment

THE COURTS.

Action for Infringement of Trade Mark.

Suit to Set Aside Flaw in a Land Transaction.

Singular Action on a Lost Check.

Bankruptcy Matters—Criminal Court Items—The Courts in Brief.

The Illinois Central Lodge No. 178 of Free and Accepted Masons of Amboy, Ill., petitioned the United States District Court in the matter of the Merchants' Insurance Company. Petitioners stated that, on the 1st of July, 1869, that Company issued to the petitioners its policy of insurance for $700, which was renewed on the same date in the years 1870 and 1871; that, on the 25th of August, 1871, the property so insured was destroyed by fire; that, on the 6th of October, 1871, the loss was adjusted by the Company at the sum of $700, and gave petitioners a check for that amount on the Commercial Exchange National Bank; that petitioners' agent carried the check to Amboy, and deposited it with I. Little, a banker at that place, for collection, who sent it by mail on the 7th of October to the Union National Bank, in Chicago; that the letter enclosing the check never reached its destination, and neither it nor the check were ever again seen; that they were doubtless burned in the great fire of the 8th and 9th of October; that on the 6th of October, and for at least sixty days afterwards, the Corn Exchange National Bank had in its possession on behalf of the Merchants' Insurance Company a large balance, far more than sufficient to pay the check; that the Company was adjudged bankrupt on the 28th of December, 1871; that the giving of the check under the above circumstances was an appropriation by the Company of the money then in the banker's hands to the extent of $700. The Court concurred with the views of the petitioners, and directed the Assignee of the Company to pay them the sum of $700 with interest from the 1st day of February, 1873, amounting in all to $718.90, the costs of the proceeding to be paid by the Assignee.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

The Eagle White Lead Company, of Cincinnati, O., file a bill in the United States Circuit Court against Monroe Heath and William F. Milligan, of Chicago. Complainants aver that they are the manufacturers of a superior kind of lead paints, designated by the trade mark name of "Eagle Lead," which by its excellence has, during some twenty odd years past, gained its proprietors an immense trade; that about the 1st of January last, they learned that certain dealers in paints in Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and elsewhere were vending an inferior article which bore the name "Eagle Lead," and was packed in kegs, tin buckets, and casks similar to those used by complainant; that they found out that the stuff was manufactured and vended by Heath & Milligan, whose trade had advance by reason of their selling at 7¾ to 9¼ cents per pound, for which complainants charged from 11 to 13 cents; but the defendants declined to stop manufacturing and selling the lead in the manner complained of; wherefore complainants pray that the defendants be brought to make answer in the premises and be enjoined from using the said trade mark and label or any imitation thereof, and from selling such lead as they manufacture, and be made to account for the quantities of such spurious lead as they have sold.

ACTION TO SET ASIDE FLAW IN A LAND TRANSACTION.

Alexander M. Hamilton of Albemarle County, Virginia, files his bill for relief in the Circuit Court against Edgar D. Bundell. Complainant avers that Edgar D. Bundell on the 22d day of February became the owner, by purchase from Richard J. Bundell and wife, of Lot 14, B. W. Thomas' subdivision of Lots 12 and 13 in Block 7, Rockwell's Addition, paying therefor $4,200 in one-third cash, and for the balance two promissory notes of $1,400 cash, payable 1 and 2 years respectively after the date of the sale, and bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum, secured by a mortgage on Lot 14, which was delivered to Wm. H. Young, as trustee; that the deed was, by mistake, acknowledged before said Wm. H. Young, who was a Notary Public, but that it was done in entire good faith on the part of Edgar D. Bundell, and should be considered valid; that the notes fell due and were not paid, and the land, becoming liable to sale by the terms of the first deed, was sold by complainant, who had become possessed of one of the notes; that the defendant will not give complainant a quit-claim deed of the property, although complainant has offered to pay all the expenses of such deed; wherefore he prays that a Court of Equity may declare his title in the land a good one, notwithstanding the accidental irregularity which occurred at the transfer from R. S. to Edgar D. Bundell.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Israel Nash, Francis Flint, and Charles G. Beach, partners under the firm name of Israel Nash & Co., of Boston, on Friday filed a petition in bankruptcy against Allen J. Stevens and Erastus Hayes, partners under the firm name of Stevens & Hayes, of Chicago, who, petitioners allege, owe them $4,104.38, made up of eight past due promissory notes. The acts of bankruptcy charged are the suspension of payment of these notes.

In the matter of James C. Stuart, an order was entered authorizing the Assignee to see the stock of liquors, cigars, etc., in the "Thistle," insolvent's late place of business, for $765.

Joseph Wild and John Cartledge, doing business in New York, under the firm name of J. Wild & Co., file a petition in bankruptcy against F. J. Drake and C. W. Wetherell, doing business in Chicago under the firm name of Drake & Wetherell, who, petitioners allege, owe them $2,420.28 for goods sold and delivered at debtors' request, at various times between 23 March and 29 May last. The acts of bankruptcy charged are the non-payment of a $700 promissory note, held by George N. Blabon & Co., of Philadelphia, and the making to that firm of a preferential payment of $200.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

In the case against the North Side Turngemeinde, for selling liquor without a license, the jury disagreed and were discharged by Judge Porter at 10 o'clock on Friday evening.

The Grand Jury on Friday evening returned into court forty-two true bills, and retired to consider further indictments.

The case of the City v. John Badoke, for selling a pint of beer on Sunday, was disposed of, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty, with a fine of $10 and costs, which was paid.

J. G. Baldwin was tried on a charge of keeping his saloon open after 12 o'clock at night, and was fined $20 and costs.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Edward H. Reed was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of the late Horatio Reed, under an approved bond of $400,000.

The estate is sworn at under $200,000 in value, and consists of household effects, stock in the City National Bank, and city real estate.

William P. Gray was appointed administrator of the estate of Oliver alias George King, under an approved bond of $4,000.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Benjamin S. Mills files his petition, in the Circuit Court, against George F. Worth et al., for a mechanic's lien of $3,645.78 on the Commercial Hotel. Moses W. Lester et al. file a similar bill against the same parties for $2,007.15.

Charles Moies files his petition in the Circuit Court against whom it may concern for the establishment and confirmation of his title to Lots 1 to 8 in Block 3 in W. W. Kimball's Subdivision of the Town of Lake.

In the notorious divorce case of Barnum v. Barnum, Sickle, the complainant on Saturday filed a bill of exceptions, a formidable document of 1,000 odd pages.

William Gavin et al. file a petition in the Superior Court for a mechanics' lien of $449.57 against the Mechanics' Building Company, and on buildings on West VanBuren and West Taylor streets.

James H. Rees petitions, under the Burnt Record act, for a confirmation of his title to the following property: Lots 2, 3, 4, 14 to 18, 25, 26, 27, 28 to 31, inclusive, in James H. Rees' Subdivision of Block 18, School Section Addition to Chicago.

Walter A. Babcock et al., file a petition, in the Superior Court, against Charles C. P. Holden, for a mechanics' lien of $508.78 upon Lots 12, 13, and 14, Block 1, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of W. ½ and W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Caleb Jewett petitions, in the Superior Court, for the partition of the N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 27, 38, 14.

In Judge Tipton's court, the case of Giles v. Kennedy was tried. This was an action of trespass, the plaintiff claiming $10,000 damages for an alleged forcible entry of his premises at No. 48 Carpenter street. Defendant had sold plaintiff a quantity of furniture, taking in payment a note secured by a chattel mortgage on the goods. The note was lost by defendant, and he sought to make sure of the furniture by foreclosing the mortgage and removing them. The case was left in the hands of the jury, who, by agreement, were instructed to deliver a sealed verdict.

Freeman Graham files a praecipe in an action of trespass on the case, in the Circuit Court, against the Chicago Cotton Manufacturing Company. The action is brought by plaintiff to recover $50,000 from defendants, who, he alleges, leased to Graham & Co., of Rockwood, their South Bend manufactory, making false representations with regard to the value of the machinery, some of which plaintiff avers to be worth only its weight as old iron. For their alleged fraudulent representation plaintiff makes all the members of the Company liable and defendants in the action.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,777—Appeal. 7,778—Freeman Graham et al. v. the Chicago Cotton Manufacturing Company; case, $50,000. 7,779—Mayer Abrahams v. Samuel Peck; confession of judgment, $676. 7,780—Stephen Wallace v. J. A. McCulloch; assumpsit, $300. 7,781—Alexander M. Hamilton v. Edgar D. Bundell; bill for relief. 7,782-3-4—Restored cases. 7,785—Benjamin S. Mills v. George F. Worth et al.; petition for mechanic's lien. 7,786—Moses W. Lester et al. v. Same; same, $2,007.15. 7,787—Appeal. 7,788—John Stevenson v. Martin Best; replevin of mirrors, $500.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,137—Mary v. William Benjowsky; divorce on ground of drunkenness. 44,138—William Gavin et al. v. Mechanics' Building Company; petition for mechanics' lien. 44,139—Appeal. 44,140—(burnt record) James H. Rees v. Whom it may concern. 44,141—Walter A. Babcock et al. v. William H. Reynolds and Charles C. P. Holden; petition for mechanics' lien. 44,142—Stephen R. Fowler et al. v. Alexander McGregor; confession of judgment, $550.92. 44,143—Caleb Jewett v. Lewis Parsons; petition for partition.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Village Trustees—A Scheme to Borrow $40,000—The Water Works.

At a meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees on Saturday afternoon, the following bills were ordered to be paid:

D. Healy, one month's salary as Superintendent	$ 150.00
Johnston & Judge, abstract of Warrant No. 2	20.00
Andrew Wright, Inspector Fifty-first street sewer	125.00
Charles Creighton, grading Wabash avenue	1,000.00
Dobson & Rhoades, bringing town atlas to date	158.75
Wilks & Collins, for village pump	42.69
Charles Creighton, grading cross streets	196.00
Nelson Durthick, feeding prisoners	31.25
Hyde Park Gas Company, lighting lamps	227.77
Fanny Kendall, rebate on Prairie avenue	50.00
John B. George, rebate on same assessment	100.00
Total	$2,100.84

The petition of Miles Almy and others to widen to 100 feet each, and to extend Indiana, Prairie and Calumet avenues to Sixty-third street, were returned to get more signers.

The petition to extend Grant boulevard 150 feet wide south to Ninety-fifth street, was referred to the Attorney to prepare the ordinance. The Superintendent was ordered to regrade that portion of Langley avenue between Forty-first street and Union avenue.

William S. Munson complained to the South Park Commissioners that they were taking 33 feet off of the east end of his lot, No. 15, Block 2, Yerby's Subdivision, and the Commissioners ask the Board if Kankakee avenue was ever formally opened through that tract. Referred to the Attorney.

James L. Storms informed the Board that the M. S. and P., Ft. W. & C. Railroads, by their construction of cattle guards at the crossing of Cottage Grove avenue, are contracting said avenue from 100 to 40 feet, and ask immediate action. Referred to the Attorney, with power to act.

Charles E. Pope, Village Clerk, reported that he had received from Nichols & McKindley, former attorneys of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, the substance of the contract by which said road acquired their right of way from Englewood to Calumet River, on the express condition that they would, by a sufficient ditch along their road, drain all adjacent lands; that said contract was in form of a proposition from the owners of the land, and was indorsed and accepted by J. Edgar Thompson, then their President; said railroad was to procure the assent of the County Board; that Wolcott, County Surveyor, ran the lines and gave two levels, and reported that said ditch had not been made according to agreement, or it would have carried off all the water that had so often accumulated on their road east of Englewood.

An ordinance was adopted vacating Walnut street, Hyde Park, from Hyde Park avenue to Lake Michigan. This is the second street south of the Hyde Park Hotel.

It was resolved, that in view of the delay in the collection of the $78,000 appropriated for current expenses, the President and Finance Committee be authorized to negotiate a loan of $40,000 on the faith and credit of the village, and to issue bonds therefor, payable during the current year, and the informal resolution to this effect adopted at last meeting was rescinded.

The attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance of special assessment to construct a sidewalk on the unfinished part of the north side of Forty-ninth street, from State street to Calumet avenue.

George S. Bowen's plat of subdivision of part of Blocks 11 and 12, Cleaverville, and also of part of S. ½ S. ½ S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ 3, 38, 14, were presented and referred.

A motion to stop all street sprinkling until residents shall pay one-half the expense, was overruled by a substitute which was adopted, that all improved streets, when necessary to their preservation, shall be sprinkled at the public expense.

The Board of Water-Works Commissioners asked and received authority to advertise for the construction of water works, as follows:

Proposals will be received until July 18, 1873, at 12 m., for the furnishing of the following: A crib located in twelve feet water, not less than 1,000 feet from shore, at some point to be designated between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-third streets; 1,200 feet of 16-inch cast or wrought-iron pipe to extend from the crib to the shore; 3,000 feet of 12-inch cast-iron pipe; 62,000 feet of 6-inch cast-iron pipe; 36,000 feet of 4-inch cast-iron pipe. Bids may be made for the same quantities and sizes of the Wyckoff patent imperishable pipe. All cast iron pipe to be cast vertically in 12 foot lengths, and of the same comparative weight as is used in Chicago, except the 4-inch pipe, which is to be one-half inch thick. All pipe to be subjected to hydraulic pressure of 300 pounds and to hammer test. All distributing pipe to be laid in the ground ready for use, so that the top of the pipe shall be at a depth of not less than 4½ feet below the surface. One hundred and fifty double hydrants set wherever indicated, connected with the water-pipes and ready for use. Such crosses, T's, elbows, and all special castings as may be required. One brick building as per plan and specifications, to be located at any point the Board may select on the shore between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-third streets, or on Sixty-third street, near the Illinois Central Railroad. Machinery to supply 2,000,000 gallons of water per twenty-four hours for domestic uses, and capable of sustaining a fire pressure throughout all pipe laid equal to an elevation of an inch and a half stream 120 feet high. The whole to be finished complete by 15th November, 1873. Bids may be made for the whole or any part of the above separately, but must specify separately the price for crib, for buildings, for machinery and foundations, and for pipe, fittings, valves, and hydrants, complete. Bids for pipe should also specify the price per foot of each size, including fittings, the Board reserving the right to change the quantities of each as they may desire before making the contract. The right to reject any or all or any part of the bids made is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Hyde Park Waterworks," and addressed to H. B. Bogue, Room 3, Ogden Building, corner Lake and Clark streets, where plans and specifications may be seen.

The Water Commissioners promise a full report covering all bids that may be received at the next meeting.

PERSONAL.

Charles King, Esq., New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. George Gifford, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Bloomington, is at the West Side Briggs.

Col. W. H. Noble, of Erie, Pa., arrived at the West Side Briggs yesterday.

Judge J. W. Strevell, of Pontiac, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

"Buffalo Bill" and "Texas Jack" are at the Grand Pacific. They are on their way West.

The Hon. John Wentworth and family have returned from the East, and are stopping at the Sherman.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: J. D. S. Gill, Boston; H. A. Thias, St. Louis; Webster Elmes, Washington; G. W. De Camp, Pittsburgh; J. Myers, Baltimore; Thomas Woodnett, Richmond, Ind.; George B. Christian, Ohio; L. J. Day, Green Bay; L. A. Smith, Detroit.

The following were among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: Wallace Wood, New Orleans; C. A. Kebler, Cincinnati; W. R. Irwin, Washington; P. S. Lewis, St. Louis; John H. Knox, Troy; F. E. Porter, Pittsburgh; Thomas Garrett, Philadelphia; M. L. Vebber, St. Paul; Cyrus J. Fry, Austin, Tex.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: N. Herrman, New York; J. F. Wood, Columbus; Frank Parsons, St. Louis; H. D. Dunbar, Buffalo; Mrs. William Brown, daughter, and son, New York; G. A. Reynolds, Kansas; R. R. C. Bement and wife, Dubuque; H. W. Noble, Erie.

John S. Delano, chief clerk of the Interior Department, has gone to Minnesota for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Sikes (Olive Logan and husband) sail next month for France, where they propose to spend two or three years.

Col. Benjamin Allen, formerly of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, died suddenly, July 5, at his residence in Pepin, Wis.

Dr. J. P. Clement, for some years Superintendent of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, at Madison, recently died at Norwich, Vermont.

It is rumored that Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, is at work on a summer book to be called "Sketches From Life at Long Branch."

An indignant Republican paper in Massachusetts calls Gen. Butler "a disorganizer, a boomerang, a baggage-smasher in politics and government."

Prof. Thomas D. Baird, Principal of the Baltimore City College (late High School) died July 9, aged 54. He had been an instructor in Baltimore since 1839.

Charles R. Ladd, of Springfield, is named as a "possible candidate" for Governor of Massachusetts to represent the friends of State management of the Hoosac Tunnel and its railroad line.

Dr. Isaac Casselberry, Surgeon of the First Indiana Cavalry in the war, President of the Indiana State Medical Association, and (under Johnson) Collector of Customs of Evansville, Ind., died in that city July 10, aged 52.

The statement that Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, was again down with a paralytic shock is entirely without foundation. The Senator was better yesterday than he has been for some time, and was able to be about as usual.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Since his departure from his native country, His Majesty, the Shah, has instituted a new order called the "Order of the Sun," and which is for ladies only. The recipients of this order are up to the present only the Queen of England, the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Germany, the Princess Imperial of Germany, and the Cesarevna. The Shah has presented to Her Majesty and also the Prince of Wales his portrait, set in diamonds, which constitutes the highest Persian order existent.

A telegram from London of the 10th brought intelligence of the death of Frederick Winterhalter, the celebrated portrait painter, of typhus fever. He was born at Baden-Baden in 1806. Before fixing his residence at Paris in 1834 he studied painting in Munich and Rome where he resided several years. He afterward made several journeys to Germany, Belgium, England, and Spain, after which he left behind him numerous portraits in various royal galleries. He has regularly exhibited in the *salons* of France renowned portraits of historical characters. Among these may be mentioned Louis Philippe (1839 and 1846); Queen Amelia (1842), all the members of the Orleans family, Prince Wagram, Countess Duchatel, Louis Napoleon, three or four different portraits of the Empress Eugenie (1854-1864), the Empress and the Prince Imperial, Madame Ducos, &c. The genre pictures of Herr Winterhalter are not numerous, but display great variety of conception. The most important are Maternal Love (1836), The Decameron, and Florinde (1853).

EVANSTON.

The Annual Appropriations—A Jump from $5,500 to $88,738.17—The Water-Works Question About Settled.

The Trustees of the village met on Saturday night, pursuant to adjournment. There were present L. J. Gage, O. A. Willard, Wm. Blanchard, Wilson Phelps, and Chas. J. Gilbert, the President of the Board. Mr. Gage, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported the following appropriations, embodied in an ordinance, which was passed unanimously:

For the deficit of last year	$1,138.17
For street and sidewalk improvements as far as payable by the village	3,200.00
For supplying, lighting, and repairing street lamps	1,300.00
For drains and sewers	250.00
For salaries to village officers	1,650.00
For Police Department	1,900.00
For Fire Department, including present indebtedness for engine	3,000.00
For stationery and printing	350.00
For stoves, and heating and lighting Village Hall	275.00
For repairing and improving the same, and rent of ground	375.00
For Water-Works, as far as payable by the village	70,000.00
For sinking fund for paying bonded indebtedness of the village	1,000.00
For interest fund to pay the interest on bonds and other village indebtedness	2,300.00
For Library fund, the amount received from 2 mills tax ordered by vote of April 15, 1873, as by law provided, be the sum more or less, to be used and applied in paying expenses and the furnishing of Library as by law designated. The amount of this tax will be about	2,000.00
Total	$88,738.17

The amount appropriated for sinking fund and interest fund is not for indebtedness already accrued, but prospective, to meet the interest on bonds to be issued to defray the expense of the Water-Works.

The following ordinance for the erection of the necessary buildings and putting in of suitable fixtures and machinery, and laying of the proper mains or pipes along the streets, and the putting up of the necessary hydrants to furnish a supply of water for the village, was passed unanimously:

Be it ordained, That the village shall construct, make, or purchase, all necessary buildings and fixtures, and also lay down a main or pipes from said buildings into Lake Michigan, and shall also protect said pipe by piers or piling, and the outer end thereof by a crib, the water to be pumped into the pipes by direct pressure. The buildings are to be erected near the intersection of Davis street with Lake Michigan.

Sec. 2 provides for pumps, machinery, etc.

Sec. 3 provides that the pipes shall be laid on the following streets: 2-inch pipe on Davis street from pumping works to Hinman avenue; 8-inch pipe, Davis from Hinman to Asbury avenue; Hinman from Davis to Greenwood; Orrington from Davis to Clark; 6-inch pipe, Greenwood from Hinman to Maple; Asbury from Davis to Church; 4-inch pipe, Forest from Davis to 250 feet south of Dempster; Judson from Church to 900 feet south of Dempster; Hinman from Davis to University place; Hinman from Greenwood to Hamilton; Chicago avenue from University place to Hamilton; Sherman from Davis to Lake; Benson from Davis to Clark; Maple from Davis to Greenwood; Oak from Davis to Greenwood; Ridge from Davis to Dempster; Asbury from Davis to Dempster; Church from Asbury to Wesley; Clark from Hinman to Orrington; Greenwood from Asbury to Maple; Greenwood from Forest to 300 feet east; Dempster from Hinman to 300 feet east.

At the intersection of streets are to be placed the necessary castings, etc.

Sec. 4 provides that, at the intersection of streets, on the northeast corner, there shall be a hydrant placed, properly connected with the mains or pipes. There will be fifty-one hydrants.

Sec. 5 provides that the buildings, machinery, and fixtures shall be paid by general tax.

Sec. 6 provides that the labor and materials be paid for by special assessment on the property benefited, and the remainder, if any, be paid by general taxation; and that the following persons, viz.: William Blanchard, Wilson Phelps, and Charles J. Gilbert, be appointed Commissioners to make an estimate of the cost and expenditures of the proposed improvements specified in the foregoing Sec. 3 and 4, including labor and material, and all other expense attending the same, and the cost of making and laying assessments; that they shall report the same to the Board in writing.

This ordinance settles the vexed question of Water-Works, and its passage will be one of the greatest blessings that has fallen on this place. The appropriations for last year were only $5,500, and without doubt many an honest burgher, when he sees the figures for this year, will be amazed, but the Board mean business, and the tax will be levied. The total amount of pipe to be laid is very near seven miles.

Hugh A. White, the attorney of the Board, presented a bill of $20 from Joseph Pollak, County Clerk, which was ordered paid.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday night.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT HYDE PARK.

One of the best pigeon matches on record was shot at Hyde Park on Saturday between J. P. Robertson and O. H. Bross. According to the agreement, the contestants were to find and trap and handle thirty birds each, and shoot at them from a ground trap, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. A stake of $100 depended on the result. The match was witnessed by a large number of persons, but betting was very light, as the shooting was too close from beginning to end. Bross won by the small majority of a single bird, his opponent being unlucky enough to have two of his birds fall out of bounds. Following is the score:

Robertson	111111111111111111111111010—25
Bross	011111111111111111111111111—26

The match was followed by one for a sweepstakes purse, for which there were four entries at $5 each. Five birds were shot at, with the following result:

R. Thomas	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. P. Robertson	1 1 1 1 1—5
William Wilkins	1 1 1 0 1—4
O. H. Bross	1 0 1 1 0—3

The shoot-off between Thomas and Robertson was won by the latter, he killing five to the other man's four.

STABBING AFFRAY.

The Fatal Effects of Drinking Before Breakfast.

As early as 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the fatal effect of Sunday drinking had made itself manifest in the North Division. Two men, named Michael McGuire and Wm. Salmon, ent into the saloon No. 488 Elston avenue to take a social glass. They took so many social glasses that before they had quitted the place, they began to dispute as to who should pay for them. The dispute ended, finally, in a free exchange of blows, and Salmon getting the better of McGuire, the latter drew a large pocket-knife, and stabbed his antagonist in the right breast, inflicting a serious wound. McGuire attempted to escape arrest by secreting himself under the saloon, and was successful in eluding the officers for some time. A roundsman finally caught him, and locked him up at the Rolling-Mills Police-Station. Salmon was taken home by his friends, and attended by a physician. His injuries were at first thought to be fatal, as he seemed to be bleeding inwardly, but soon after the cut was inflicted the blood ceased to flow, and the wounded man rallied. Yesterday evening he was very much better, and the attending physician did not hesitate to say that he would recover. Both men are laborers, and have families. They were good friends, and would not have quarreled had they not been frienzied with liquor. McGuire will be examined before Justice Kaufmann this morning.

CONCERT AT JOLIET.

S. G. Pratt, assisted by Mrs. McGuire, Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Lewis, in conjunction with some of his Joliet pupils, will give a popular concert at that place, on Thursday evening, July 17. The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Grand Valse Brillante (A flat)..........Chopin
S. G. Pratt.
2. "Simon the Cellarer"..........Hatton
F. Bowen.
3. {a. "Good Night, My Child" (Song)..........Abt; b. "Love's Last Dream" (Piano solo)..........Auber}
Miss Julia Moran.
4. Violin solo..........Selected
William Lewis.
5. "Salve Regina"..........Mercadante
Mrs. McGuire.
6. {a. Nocturne in G major..........Chopin; b. Turkish March..........Beethoven}
S. G. Pratt.
7. Duett from "Belisario"..........Donizetti
Messrs. Bischoff and Bowen.

PART II.

1. Ojos Creolicos..........Gottschalk
Miss Rowell and Mr. Pratt.
2. "Tis Not True"..........Mattei
Mr. Bischoff.
3. "Last Hope"..........Gottschalk
Miss Annie Rowell.
4. "Dream Visions," new song arranged from Schumann..........Pratt
Mrs. McGuire (with violin obligato).
5. Overture to "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
6. Improvisation (by special request).
Mrs. S. G. Pratt.
7. Laughing Trio..........Martini
Mrs. McGuire, Messrs. Bischoff, and Bowen.

THE POLICE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Police Mutual Benevolent Association held its regular semi-annual meeting yesterday morning at the Union Street Station. The report of the Treasurer, Sergeant Buckley, was read. The amount of money received during the six months ending yesterday was $2,136. The amount disbursed was $1,237, leaving the balance in the treasury $899. The widow of Officer Burchell, who recently died, was paid $624, as also the funeral expenses of the deceased officer, $125. Officer Hinchman, who has been sick for some time, received $25, and Officer Forbes $50. E. Livingston donated $50 to the society in recognition of services rendered by members of the Association in extinguishing a fire in his store at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. Officer William Smith was appointed trustee for the Eleventh Precinct. It was resolved that hereafter, upon a certificate being presented to the Treasurer, from a physician in good standing, that a member of the Association was unfit for duty because of sickness or injury, that the Treasurer should allow the disabled member $5 a week until his recovery. The Association then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Boston Red Stocking and the Philadelphia White Stocking Base Ball Clubs will play in Chicago three games, the first to be contested on the afternoon of the 25th inst., on the grounds corner of State and Twenty-third streets.

The new building going up at the corner Lake and Clark streets is intended to be a continuation of Phil Conley's St. Charles Hotel. When finished, it will be one of the finest houses in the city, measuring 160 feet on Clark, and 100 on Lake street. It will have 140 rooms, cost $130,000, and be finished about the time of opening the Exposition.

The Police Protective Association held a semi-annual meeting at the Sixth Precinct Station yesterday morning. The Treasurer reported that the receipts for six months had been $2,136.08, the expenditures $1,237, and that the balance on hand was $899.08. One member had died, and his widow had received $624, and the expenses of his funeral been borne by the Association. A donation of $50 from Engle & Livingston, for the extinguishment of a fire in their store by a member, was thankfully received. Notice was given that, at the next meeting, an amendment to the constitution would be offered, providing for the payment of $5 a week to policemen whose pay was stopped by the Board of Police on account of sickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 10s 9d@11s 6d; white, 11s 7d@11s 9d; club, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 63s. Lard, 38s 3d.

LONDON, July 12—2 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞@92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93½; do '67, 93½; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 46¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8⅝c; Orleans, 9c; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour and corn unchanged.

Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—BEEVES—At the opening of the market this week it was well known that the supply of stock would be much smaller than last week, and also that the quality of the offerings would show considerable improvement. Notwithstanding this, trade has not been very active, which can be accounted for by the fact that last week, in consequence of low prices, many dealers went home well-laden with stock, and consequently did not appear in the market this week. Although the attendance has not been as large as last week, the market has been well attended, most of the leading dealers from New York, Brighton, and the East, and the usual representation from the river countries being present. On Thursday the market opened quietly, with a good attendance, but trade ruled dull, buyers being unwilling to pay the prices asked, which were a full ¼c per lb on Texas and Cherokees. Finding that holders were firm they bought sparingly, and trade ruled dull, sales dragging. On the following day there was but little improvement, although before the close of the market a considerable number of cattle had been disposed of and nearly all the stock sold. The receipts are over 20,000 head less than last week and of a much better average quality. The best herd on market, numbering 78 head of Illinois steers, were sold by Rankin & Thompson to Capt. Vesey, of Bermuda, at $7.20 per 100 lbs. The highest price realized for extras was $6.75 per 100 lbs. The following are the ruling prices this week: Premium, $7.20; extra, $6.50@6.75; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second quality, $5.50@6.00; third quality, $4.87@5.25; inferior, $4.00@4.75.

MILCH COWS—Receipts this week, 3 cars, and all disposed of to local dealers at $45.00@65.00 per head. The market rules dull, and the demand nominal.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 4,500 head, short of last week, and of medium quality. Demand moderate, but mainly for the supply of the country trade. Eastern dealers want stock in prices which is fully ½c per pound over the ruling prices last week. We quote sheep at 4@6c; lambs at 9@11½c.

HORSES—The small demand shows considerable activity of the season, although the active trade has passed.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 12.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.50; common to good extra, $6.10@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.15@8.35; Ohio extra, $6.25@8.65; St. Louis, $6.50@10.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher, but closed quiet; receipts, 27,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.17@1.27; No. 3 Chicago, $1.35@1.38; do Milwaukee, $1.41; No. 2 do, $1.46@1.47; No. 1 do, $1.50@1.52; white Illinois, $1.50@1.55; winter red Western, $1.57½; No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive, $1.50@1.52; No. 2 do, $1.46. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn dull, with holders more disposed to realize; receipts, 48,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 56@58c; sail do, 59@60½c; yellow, 61c; white, 68@69c; common old mixed Western, 59c. Oats quiet; receipts, 59,000 bu; new mixed Western, 43½@44c; white, 48@52c.

WOOL—More active; unwashed, 31c; washed fleece, 48@52½c; extra pulled, 45c; fine Ohio, 48c.

EGGS—Quiet and firm; Western, 19½@20½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26½@27½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good request and unchanged. Sugar steady; 7½@8⅛c. Molasses quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7¾c; refined, 17½@17⅝c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.37½. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles dull; long clear, 8⅞@9c; short clear, 9½c. Lard dull; Western steam, 9 1-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93@93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—BRAN—Firmer at 70c.

PROVISIONS—Lard firmer; tierce, 8¾c; keg, 10¼@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; good fair, 9¼@9½c; prime, 10c.

Others unchanged.

FINANCIAL—Gold, 115¾. Sterling, 27. Sight, ⅜ premium.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 1,900 bales; good ordinary, 15c; low middlings, 17½c; middlings, 18½c; middling Orleans, 18½c. Receipts, 396 bales; exports to Great Britain, 255 bales; coastwise, 2,147 bales. Stock, 44,004 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 12.—FREIGHTS—Lower; Wheat, 10c; corn, 9c; oats, 6½c; lumber, $4.50.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm but quiet. Wheat entirely neglected. Corn dull; 38,000 bu sold at 46½c, as to quality. Oats lower; 37½c for No. 2 Western.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No. 2 red fall, $1.25; prime red and white, $1.40. Corn active and higher for white mixed and white, to which the demand is confined; white mixed, 53@55c; No. 2 mixed for August, 38@38½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 32c in elevator cash; 29c September. Barley quiet. Rye quiet; No. 2, 62c.

WHISKY—Better at 88½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; small lots $16.50. Bulk meats—No sales. Bacon firm; only jobbing and order demand. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.00@4.35.

CATTLE—Quiet; fair to choice, 4@5½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 12.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47. Corn quiet; high mixed, 56c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; $6.75@7.00. Wheat quiet; $1.40@1.43. Corn firm; 49@50c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats quiet at 35c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and active; Mess pork firm held at $17.00. Lard quiet but firm; current make steam, 8¾@8⅞c; kettle, 8½@8⅝c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 7½c; clear, 9½@9⅝c; clear rib, 9⅛@9¼c; bacon strong, with good demand. Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady, at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.27½; No. 2, $1.20½, cash or July; $1.18 for August. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 30c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 36½c. Rye in fair demand, but lower; No. 1, 62c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 86,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; amber Michigan, spot, $1.50; do seller August, $1.38; No. 1 red, $1.56@1.56½; No. 2 do, $1.52½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 43c, spot; 44c, August; 45½c, September; no grade, 39½c; damaged, 33½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 35½c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 2,000.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Western, $1.40@1.50; amber, $1.60@1.65. Corn dull; mixed Western, 58@58½c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 48@49c; white do, 50@53c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork more active, at $17.50@17.75. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 14½@16c. Lard dull at 8½@8¾c.

BUTTER—In good demand; good to choice, 18@21c.

WHISKY—Steady at 93@93½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2 do, $1.44. Corn better, at 47@48c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet and steady; State, Indiana, and Ohio extra family, $8.00@8.25. Wheat unchanged. Rye quiet and steady. Corn active; yellow, 56@58c; mixed, 55@57c. Oats firmer; white, 45@46c; mixed, 39@42c.

WHISKY—Dull at 92½c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 12½c; no refined on the market.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.86; No. 1, $1.78; amber, $1.48@1.49. Corn steady; No. 1, $1.60. Oats in good demand at 38½@38¾c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........July 12.

Scow Quickstep, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Prop Raleigh, Erie, 1,100 tons coal.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 80 cords stone.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Ludwig's Pier, 95 m lumber.
Scow Magdalina, Ludwig's Pier, 65 cords wood.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 263 m lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Sturgeon Bay, 110 cords bark, 500 posts.
Barge Willie Burn, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Menominee, 176 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Bark Menominee, Menominee, 235 m lumber.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, 230 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, 240 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 3,000 hemlock ties.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Christie, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 55 boxes and 100 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Mary, Saugatuck, 70 cords wood.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 4 m heading, 27 boxes fish.
Barge Moguebay, Peshtigo, 680 m lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 220 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr George Dunbar, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Vermont, South Haven, 70 cords slabs.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Holland, 115 cords bark.
Schr Ora, Andrew's Pier, 33 cords bark.
Schr Pathfinder, Cleveland, 1,100 tons coal.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 315 m lumber.
Prop Rietz, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Brig Harmony, Manistee, 300 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, High Island, 1,900 telegraph poles.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 boxes fish, 300 m shingles, 60 m lumber.
Schr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 16 boxes fish and sundries.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 290 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Grand Haven, 115 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Egg Harbor, 2,300 telegraph poles.

CLEARED..........July 12.

Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 245 pigs lead and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 10 brls liquors and sundries.
Barge Argonaut, Buffalo, 53,974 bu corn.
Schr T. H. Howland, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, 20,509 bu wheat.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 50 sacks oats.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, 48,500 bu corn.
Schr Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, 13,000 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 30 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr China, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat, 400 brls flour; Erie, 1,300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, 2,643 brls flour, 400 brls oat meal, 150 brls corn meal.
Schr J. N. Foster, Buffalo, 21,800 bu wheat.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm. F. Allen, Buffalo, 14,787 bu corn.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 30,000 bu wheat.
Bark Orphan Boy, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr F. S. Danforth, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr A. Mosher, Buffalo, 17,500 bu wheat.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Buffalo, 21,110 bu oats.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 600 dry hides and sundries.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 30,300 bu corn.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 42,475 bu corn, 1,800 brls flour.
Schr Tecumseh, Collingwood, 15,487 bu oats.

Lake Freights

were moderately active. The number of vessels ready to load was small, and the rates on corn advanced ¼c, now quotable at 5¼c, and 6c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Lower Lake freights were nominnally unchanged. The following charters were reported: Schrs Homer, J. G. Masten, and Erastus Corning, for corn at 5¼c, and the schr Gillette for wheat at 6c to Buffalo; the prop Fountain City, part cargo of rye at 6c, and the stmr Cuba, wheat to Buffalo, on private terms. Total capacity equal to 33,000 bu wheat, 141,000 bu corn, and 16,000 bu rye.

At Buffalo, on the 9th, the charters were: Schrs J. C. King and Collingwood, coal to Chicago, at $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Fleetwing, coal to Chicago, up-town dock, at $1.25 per ton, free; Owasco, same; schr Folger, coal to Milwaukee, at $1.00 per ton, free; schrs New Hampshire, Maria, Caroline, Amsden and barge, stone to Erie, at $3.00 per cord, free; schrs Painesville, S. V. R. Watson, and J. D. Sawyer, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, at $1.12½ per ton, free; brig Powhattan, coal to Green Bay, at $1.12½ per ton, free.

OSWEGO, July 9.—Charters: Schr Granada, coal to Kenosha, at $2.20, and schr W. H. Oades, coal to Detroit, at 75c, free in and out.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—There is very little change in rates, though vessels being more plenty, prices are easier. Coal to Chicago, down-town docks, $1.40 free; do, up-town, $1.50 free; Milwaukee, $1.40 free; Racine, $1.50 free; Sheboygan, $1.50 free; Marquette, 75c free; Duluth, $1.50 free. Iron ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $3.25@3.50.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—PASSED UP—Props Lady Franklin, Alma, Munro, Scott, Blanchard, Nebraska, Nashua, Empire State, Fred Kelly and barge, Bradbury and barges, Merchant; schrs A. C. Maxwell, Manzanilla, Alva Bradley, Ontario, Preston, Cavalier, Fillmore, Reindeer, James King, Sawyer, Henry Baldwin, Gardner, John Magee, Clayton Belle, Collingwood, West Side.

PASSED DOWN—Props D. M. Wilson, Fletcher, Annie Young, Annie Craig, Bay City and barges, Cleveland; bark City of Milwaukee; schrs W. S. Crosthwaite, W. R. Allen, Evaline Bates, Guiding Star, Beals, Empire State, Gilmore, Thomas Quayle.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—PASSED UP—Props Pacific, Plymouth, Winslow; bark Watson; schrs Goffe, D. M. Fasher, Emen, J. S. Richardson, Bond, Fleetwing, Dunford, America, Morning Light, Lady McDonald.

PASSED DOWN—Props Sanilac, Antelope and barges, Dubuque and barges; schrs Fayette, Brown, Stampede.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 12.—The steamer Last Chance arrived from Bath to-day, towing the canal-boats Hiawatha and Dirigo from the same port, both loaded at St. Louis with St. Genevieve sandstone; the Gold-Hunter, from Lake Dupue, with corn; and the American Star, light, from Bath. The canal-boat Polar Star was towed up this afternoon, loaded with corn. The Hiawatha and the Dirigo, both with St. Genevieve sandstone, and the Gold-Hunter and the Polar Star, both loaded with corn, all passed into the canal for Chicago. Nothing passed down the river or out of the canal. Ten feet of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15, and 7 feet reported on the Kickapoo Bar. The river at that point had risen suddenly 3 feet.

Bar Point Disasters.

The following is a partial list of the disasters which have happened at Bar Point:

1854—Schr Butler, aground. Damages slight.
1855—Prop Illinois, sunk. Damages to vessel and cargo, $85,000.
1856—Prop Cuyahoga, aground. Damage to cargo of wheat, $3,000.
1857—Schr Alice, wrecked, and became a total loss.
1858—Schr Dreadnaught, aground. Damages slight.
1859—Bark London, aground. Damages, $150.
1859—Bark Indiana, aground. Damages, $200.
1860—Scow E. S. Taylor, sunk; vessel and cargo a total loss.
1861—Schr Wyandotte, aground. Damages, $300.
1862—Prop Detroit, aground and sprung a leak. Damage slight.
1863—Stmr Morning Star, struck on obstructions. Damages unknown.
1863—Sloop Messenger, aground. Damage to vessel and cargo, $3,000.
1865—Prop Marquette, sunk. Vessel and cargo badly damaged.
1865—Prop Pittsburgh went ashore; had to be lightered off. A like accident soon after to the prop Wenona.
1866—Schr Canada, sunk and became a total loss.
1871—Prop Potomac, struck an obstruction and stove a hole in her bottom. Damage unknown. A like disaster to prop China soon after.
1872—Prop Merchant, sunk; bark C. K. Nims, struck an obstruction; schr Carrington, a like accident; bark Red, White, and Blue, stove a hole in her bottom; schr Owasco, ashore; prop Burlington, sunk; prop Philadelphia and schr Sam Flint, aground; prop Russia, sunk.
1873—Prop Philadelphia, sunk.

Miscellaneous Items.

The new tow barge, J. H. Rutter, took from the yard of G. R. Wilson & Co., for Chicago, 1,660 tons of coal, said to be the largest cargo of coal ever cleared from this port.—*Buffalo Express, July 10.*

The barge J. Bemly, in going the draw of the bridge last evening, in tow of the tug Spinney, collided with that structure, carrying away her standing rigging on the port side both forward and aft, and damaging the bridge to a considerable extent. Several large stones were forced from their place in the abutment and the machinery of the draw disarranged. No blame is attached to the bridge-tenders, as the draw was fully open, nor in fact can any one be blamed unless it is the builder, for giving the barge such great beam.—*Oswego Palladium July 8.*

Ten million feet of lumber passed Detroit on the 9th and 10th inst.

The barge Bessie Smith, owned by Shepard, Henry & Co., of Erie, Penn., has the honor of carrying on her last trip the biggest cargo of iron ore that has left Escanaba, or which has been carried on the lakes. It consisted of 1,554 gross tons, the barge drawing 14 feet of water.

The iron railway ferry boat Great Western has been laid up for repairs, which will require about a month to complete. Her place on the line is temporarily filled by the small steamer Saginaw, capable of carrying four or five cars at a trip. The Saginaw was built to run between Port Huron and Sarnia.—*Detroit Paper.*

The bark Potter arrived yesterday with a cargo of Superior ore for the Minerva Iron Works, the first landed on the docks of the new company. The vessel, though drawing ten feet and eleven inches, grounded once only after entering the channel of the Kinnickinnick. The dredge is at work, and soon there will be over thirteen feet of water from the basin to the docks. The improvement of the stream is of the utmost importance, as the Company expect to land 35,000 tons of Superior ore this season. The Minerva Works will be set in motion next week.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, July 12.*

George C. Brockway has commenced building a tug at Port Huron of the larger class. The contract has been made with Cleveland parties for the engine and two boilers. The boat will be completed for the fall business.

—The water in the Welland Canal is reported to be eighteen inches higher than last year at this time.

—The City of Painesville has again changed owners. Her present owner is W. H. Ingram, the well-known marine-painter, who recently purchased her of Messrs. Blake & Simpson for the consideration of $45,000.

Either by mistake or intentionally, the manifest of the propeller Amazon was made out 65,000 bushels of corn and so entered at the Custom-House in Chicago. In this way the Amazon received brief credit for floating the largest cargo on the lakes. It turns out that her correct cargo was only 56,447½ bushels of corn, or 1,580 tons. Therefore, instead of exceeding all others nearly 100 tons, she falls short of the propeller Arabia's cargo 142 tons, and is largely exceeded by the schooners Moore and Helvetia and the barge Rutter.—*Buffalo paper.*

A joint-stock company is being organized in Bay City for the purpose of constructing and operating a marine dry-dock, capable of admitting of repairs the largest vessel on the lakes. It is also proposed to run a ship-yard in connection with this, which will employ 200 men.

Tug owners say if business does not become livelier, they will be obliged to "lay up" half their tugs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How to Baffle Disease.

The man who puts a bullet through his head dies more speedily than he who is continually sending volleys of strong cathartic pills down his throat; but the drastic pellets are as fatal in the end as the leaden ball. It is only a question of time. Common sense should teach everybody that the idea of expelling disease by subverting the bodily vigor which is its natural antagonist, is supremely absurd. There should be no purgation without invigoration and regulation. These three processes should go on together, and they do so in all cases where Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used as a remedy for disease or for general debility growing out of a torpid state of the digestive and secretive organs. In this great vegetable restorative are mingled three essential elements of cure; a purifying element, a tonic element, and an anti-bilious element. By these means dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fevers, sick-headache, constipation, and nervous debility are readily cured and epidemic disease prevented.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

THE TURF.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1873.

DEXTER PARK CLUB.

MATCH RACE, $1,000

D. Pfifer's b. g. Barney Kelly, to wagon.
W. Darling's s. g. Hope, to harness.
G. J. Fuller's b. g. Lagonier, to harness.
Mile Heats, 3 in 5.
Racing to begin promptly at 3:30 p. m.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,
Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house; and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of J. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
BARNUM & GREEN.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Blast furnace or mill cinders for sale in lots of one cubic yard and upwards. Apply at works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., foot of Waubansia-av., North Branch, or 17 Metropolitan Block.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation Monday evening, July 14, at 7½ o'clock, hall 187 Kinzie-st. Work on the R. A. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Monday) evening, for business and work on R. A. Degree. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

In order to close out their Summer Stock, offer at

GREAT REDUCTIONS
Llama Lace Shawls and Jackets,
Blk and Striped Grenadines,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks and Poplins,
Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
Suiting Linens,
French Printed Organdies,
French and English Prints,
White Dress Goods,
Parasols and Silk Umbrellas,
Summer Hosiery and Underwear.

The reduction made in prices of these Goods is considerable, and well worthy the attention of buyers who care for

BARGAINS.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range
First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.
1873 Pattern.

FOR SALE BY FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

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LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 15, at 7 p. m.
Union Line steamer TOLEDO, Capt. Prat, leaves dock at Randolph-st. bridge Wednesday, July 16, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Wright, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, July 17, at 7 p. m.
For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.
M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.
Dated May 29, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICES.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

The Canal Propeller MOHAWK BELLE will make regular trips between Chicago and Wilmington, Ill., commencing Monday, July 14, 1873. Will leave Paxton & Lawler's Dock, 22, 24 and 26 River-st.

Freights received and shipped to the following points: Lemont, Joliet, Lockport, Channahon, and Wilmington, Ill. Also Fisher's Landing, on the Kankakee River. For further particulars inquire of
PAXTON & LAWLER, Agents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between H. B. Porter and Jas. Hewitt, 148 State-st., was dissolved July 1, 1873. The business will be carried on and debts paid and collected by JAMES HEWITT.

DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent the firm of Rice & Snow has dissolved. All bills will be settled by Rice.

SUMMER RESORT.

OCONOMOWOC.

For delightful summer quarters with plenty of shaded grounds; for good fishing, and the best boating in America, go to Oconomowoc. I have recently completed my house, and am now ready for guests; families preferred; it is located on the immediate bank of Lac La Belle, and but five minutes' walk from the depot, churches, post-office, etc. Address D. W. SMALL, Oconomowoc, Wis.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 12.

The local market continues extremely quiet, and the supply of loanable funds is large. There is scarcely a feature worthy of special notice, unless it be the fact, mentioned yesterday, that there appears to be an increase of paper afloat made by merchants who have experienced a falling off in trade, partly from the decline of business usual at this season of the year, when the beginning of the harvest in some parts of the country stops trade, and partly, also, from the interruption in some lines of trade from the compulsory high freigths resulting from the Railroad law.

New York exchange was higher to-day. The aggregate shipments of produce from the West seem to be lighter, and the amount of exchange making is consequently smaller. Sales were made between banks to-day at 25 to 50c per $1,000 premium.

The financial business of the week, however, has been large, as is shown by the aggregate clearings of the banks to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 more than in the corresponding week of last year, as follows:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,589,664.54	$451,320.59
Tuesday	4,295,134.13	309,969.28
Wednesday	3,823,703.35	411,247.41
Thursday	3,775,712.19	299,047.96
Friday (Holiday)	3,928,244.74	289,473.96
Saturday	3,701,168.95	369,954.34
Total	$24,097,037.90	$2,183,063.42
Corresponding week last year	21,086,196.96	2,133,675.08

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	117¼	117½
5-20s of '65	118¾	118⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118¼	118⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117½	118
10-40s	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114¾	115⅛
Gold (full weight)	115⅜	116
Gold Coupons	115⅝	116
Gold Exchange	....	116¼
Sterling Exchange	109¼@110½	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not war 1812	176	187
120s not war 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Money continues easy at 3@4. Sterling rules quiet and firm at 109¼@109¾ for 60 days, and 110½ for sight.

Custom receipts to-day, $280,000; for the week, $2,345,419.

Imports for the week, $9,432,296, of which $7,592,158 were merchandise and $1,840,138 dry goods.

Gold was firm during the morning at 115⅜@116⅛, and in the afternoon declined to 115¾, and finally closed at 115¾. Loans, 2½@4 for carrying. Clearings, $?,309,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $169,000.

Specie shipments to-day, $1,841,066 of which 1,800,000 were gold coin. Exports for the week $4,124,588.

Governments closed quiet and firm.

State bonds were dull.

The stock market opened firm at an improvement of ⅛ to ¼ per cent as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. The largest dealings were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, C., C. & I. C., Northwestern Common, Rock Island, and Erie. The last named was exceptionally weak and declined to 59¾, but in the afternoon, sales were made as high at 60⅛c. The early weakness was due to the decline in the stock at London to 46⅜c. Western Union advanced from 86⅝ to 86¾c and closed at the former quotation. Union Pacific rose from 27⅜ to 27⅝c and reached ⅜ per cent in late dealings. Pacific Mail sold at 37⅜@37⅝c; C. C. & I. C., 30⅜@30⅛@30⅜c; Ohio, 39⅛@39⅜@39⅛c; Northwest, common, 69@69⅜, 69⅜@69⅛c; Rock Island, 110@110⅛c, and Atlantic & Pacific pfd, 25@25⅛c. Other changes were slight, and the market closed steady at a slight reaction from the highest point of the day.

Sterling 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons '67	118⅞
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118½
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65	117⅞	Currency 6s	114⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	115⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	42½
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	79⅞	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98¼	St Paul pfd	72¾
Western Union	86¾	Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	74	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	70⅞	Chicago & Alton	103¾
Pacific Mail	37⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	110¼
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅛
Erie	60	C., C. & C.	35
Erie pfd	71⅛	C., B. & Q.	100
Harlem	126¼	Lake Shore	93
Harlem pfd	128	Indiana Central	30⅝
Michigan Central	99¾	Illinois Central	109
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific stocks	27¼
Northwestern	69⅜	Union Pacific bonds	82¾
Northwestern pfd	80	Central Pacific bonds	100⅞
Rock Island	110⅛	Del., Lack. & Western	99¾
N. J. Central	103	B., H. & Erie	3½
St. Paul	52¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate market continues moderately active, and, as will be seen below, auction sales, which are becoming a more important feature than ever before in this city, have been reasonably successful during the past week.

Clarke, Layton & Co., in connection with Wm. A. Butters & Co., sold at public auction on the premises, on the 9th inst., twenty-three lots situated on Forty-third street, Vincennes avenue, and Charles street.

Prices ranged on Vincennes avenue from $63 to $72 per foot; on Forty-third street from $41 to $43 per foot. On Charles street lots sold at $45 per foot. Total amount of sales was $33,-233.

B. F. Clarke & Co. sold at public action, last Thursday, 50 lots located on Morgan Park; consideration from $8.50 to $14 per front foot.

The auction sale by C. C. Thayer & Co., July 9, of property between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, lying directly east of Dexter Park and the Stock Yards, was a success. It was quite largely attended. The bidding was lively, and every lot offered was sold, over 75 lots being sold at prices ranging from $375 to $525 per lot.

The auction sale of property on Humboldt boulevard and Milwaukee avenue, by the above named real estate auctioneers, was not as largely attended as expected, owing to several postponements on account of bad weather. About 15 lots were sold at from $13 to $20 per foot.

Messrs. Thayer & Co. also held a sale, at public auction, of Washington Heights property yesterday afternoon, reports of which did not reach us.

OTHER SALES.

John P. Olinger has purchased 100 feet front on the northwest corner of South Park boulevard and Forty-second street; consideration, $20,000 cash.

Henry W. Brooks has sold during the last few days 28 lots in South Englewood; consideration, from $300 to $350 each.

L. L. Wilson sold five acres in S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 37, 13, situated on the line of the proposed new route of the C., D. & V. R. R., and about a mile and one-half west of Washington Heights; consideration, $500 per acre.

Also two corners, six lots, fronting the Dummy track near the depot at Washington Heights; consideration, $2,000 for the six lots.

B. F. Clarke & Co. sold at private sale last week 150 feet front on Prospect avenue on Morgan Park; consideration, $3,000. A $2,000 two-story cottage will at once be erected on this property.

The same parties sold at private sale six lots at Washington Heights, within three blocks of the station; consideration, $9 per front foot.

J. L. Curtis & Co. sold 100 feet on Star avenue, in Robertson's Subdivision of Woodlawn; consideration, $3,000 cash. Also two lots, 50 feet front each, in the same location; consideration, $27.50 per foot. Also 117 feet corner of Sixty-fourth street and Star avenue, in the same subdivision, for $32 per foot.

Mason & Mills sold two lots containing one-half acre each, situated on Wallace street, at Fifty-seventh street, just north of Englewood, this week; consideration, $3,300 for the two.

On Englewood and Junction avenue, between Wallace street and Stewart avenue, Spofford & Byrne have sold within the last three weeks thirty lots for the following prices: On Junction avenue, $40 per foot; on Englewood avenue, $35 per foot.

Henry L. Hill sold two and a half acres on Vincennes avenue, extending back to Charles avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets; consideration, $28,500.

Lord & Waller sold one acre, corner of Langley and Forty-sixth streets; consideration, $10,000 cash.

ASHLAND AVENUE.

This beautiful avenue of the West Side, from Madison street to Twelfth street, with its many fine residences, lawns, and large elm trees, has become one of the popular drives of the city. It has been graded and paved from Union Park to Tyler street, and soon will be to the South Branch of the river. The trees are to be continued to Twenty-second street.

Lots on this avenue, between Madison and Twelfth streets, range in price from $150 to $300 per front foot; from Twelfth to Twenty-second streets, from $60 to $80 per foot. On Ashland avenue, south of Twenty-second street, will be located the West Side City Water-Works, now being erected, and which, when completed, will compare with the Water-Works of the North Side.

At this point begins the great manufacturing district, bounded on the north by Twenty-second street, east by Ashland avenue, south by Archer avenue, and extending two miles west to the city limits, which has all the facilities of railroad and water connections, with city water and gas extending at present to Western avenue. Passing west from the contemplated City Water-Works at the junction of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, and next adjoining, are the Chicago stone-works, next to this is the extensive car and bridge works of Wells, French & Co.

Adjoining this on the south are B. F. Russell & Co.'s car-wheel works, and adjoining south of this, is the Columbian Iron Foundry. Next west, now in course of erection, are the extensive car-wheel works and founderies of Barnum & Richardson, and next adjoining west, across Robey street, is the Philadelphia Furniture Manufactory of Swan, Clark & Co. Next adjoining is the car and bridge works of F. E. Canda & Co.; and next adjoining to this, west, is the great reaper factory of the McCormick Bros., which is located on the South Branch, at the junction of Blue Island and Western avenues. West of this, Peter Schuttler & Co. have purchased ground on which they will erect their new wagon factory. South of the river, in the same district, are the furnaces of A. B. Meeker & Co. (the Joliet Iron Works), Chicago Steel Works, Union Rolling Mills, the round-house and shops of the C., D. & V. R. R., now being constructed, silver smelting works of Smith & Co., cotton mills, etc. These are all extensive manufactories, most of which are in full operation.

Wells, French & Co., bridge and car works, employ 325 men. They make the Howe truss bridge, and box, coal, and car cars, averaging five cars per day.

B. F. Russell & Co. will employ, when open, twenty-five men, and make car wheels a specialty.

Elms, Brackett & Co., of the Columbian Iron Works, employ sixty men and use up eight tons of metal per day.

The Philadelphia Furniture Factory, Swan, Clark & Co. proprietors, employ 200 men. They make all kinds of black walnut and soft wood furniture.

Barnum & Richardson's car-wheel works will open soon.

F. E. Conda & Co. employ a large force in the manufacturing of street, passenger, and box cars, &c.

The McCormick Bros. have an establishment that covers seven acres of ground, in which 125 combined reapers and mowers are manufactured per day. They employ 800 men. It is the most extensive works of the kind in the country.

Lots on Blue Island avenue, 24x100, without improvements, are selling at $2,000 each. About one-half of the lots on this avenue fronting south, between Ashland avenue and Western avenue, have been sold to parties for improvement, most of which are already occupied with business houses. One year ago, when this property was first subdivided, inside lots sold at $1,600 each. They are now selling at $2,000 each, as above stated.

Lots north of Blue Island avenue as far as Twenty-second street and west as far as Western avenue on Ambrose, Moore, Laughton, and Coulter streets are being bought for resident purposes, at prices ranging from $800 to $1,000 each. Two years ago these lots sold at from $500 to $600 each.

Lots on Twenty-second street, between Ashland avenue and Western avenue, at present sell at from $1,200 to $1,500 each. Two years since realized from $700 to $800.

Property south of Blue Island avenue as far as the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and between Ashland avenue and the Great Eastern Railroad west, through which the South Branch runs, is used expressly for manufacturing purposes. Property west of this along the river and canal is also used for manufacturing purposes. Lots which lie immediately south of Blue Island avenue and north of the river, between Ashland and Western avenues, which have been docked and have railroad connections, 100x250 feet, sell for $125 per front foot.

Property east of Ashland avenue along the river, and south of Twenty-second street, is used for lumber yards, and ranges in price from $125 to $150 per foot. This is probably the largest lumber district of any city in the world, covering about 500 acres, on which, in addition to the lumber, are various factories.

ON WABASH AVENUE,

from Thirtieth to Thirty-fifth street, there is much activity in building just now, there being fifteen fine residences in process of erection. The avenue is also being paved from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fifth street (Douglas place) with wooden block pavement. Most of this is done by private contract.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

In our article of last week we were in error in saying that the Rock Island Branch Railroad would run from Washington Heights to South Chicago. The place of departure from the main line of the Rock Island Road is South Englewood, a new station 1¼ miles north of Washington Heights. Fifteen new houses have been built at South Englewood during the past four months, and the money has been subscribed by the property-owners to build a $20,000 hotel. Eighty-seventh street, which runs through South Englewood, is being graded to the lake, and will soon be macadamized. The branch of the Rock Island Road, from South Englewood to South Chicago, is now graded, and will, as mentioned last week, be completed within the next sixty days.

NORTH OF HUMBOLDT PARK.

The neighborhood north of Humboldt Park is attracting a good many purchasers who want sites for homes. The means of transit from the centre of the city to this quarter are being rapidly increased. Milwaukee avenue will soon be paved to its intersection with North avenue, and the demand for means of transit to Humboldt Park will make the extension of the Milwaukee avenue line in that direction a necessity which the railway company can not ignore. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad have just finished a fine station on their line at California avenue, a short distance north of Humboldt Park, and, when their line of road is extended down to the vicinity of the LaSalle street tunnel, as it will eventually be, the property north of Humboldt Park will be practically as near to business as Cottage Grove. In the district about a quarter of a mile square lying next north of the park, a half-dozen handsome residences are now being erected. The boulevard from the park northward has been planted with a double row of large elms and ash, and new houses are being scattered along it all the way to Maplewood, one of the handsomest suburbs of the city.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, July 12: City property, number of sales 169; consideration, $536,015. North of city limits, number of sales 5; consideration, $16,700. South of city limits, number of sales 22; consideration, $26,845. West of city limits, number of sales 6; consideration, $118,-540. Total sales, 202. Total consideration, $698,100.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,490	4,315	12,839	3,677
Wheat, bu	45,290	21,610	115,631	1,100
Corn, bu	148,720	205,400	265,527	255,956
Oats, bu	59,600	25,650	79,947	121,207
Rye, bu	1,810	1,450	.....	.....
Barley, bu	650	1,750	689	821
Grass seed, lbs	21,100	.....	.....	44,307
Flax seed, lbs	.....	21,000	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	42,000	27,900	9,000	3,510
Cured meats, lbs	6,280	28,700	427,150	133,718
Beef, brls	.....	.....	.....	14
Pork, brls	1	804	1,287	14
Lard, lbs	4,310	969	133,940	84,515
Tallow, lbs	23,260	26,325	.....	.....
Butter, lbs	122,005	56,830	177,297	100,704
Live hogs, No.	6,294	9,491	8,992	7,722
Cattle, No.	3,250	1,532	2,258	7,001
Sheep, No.	717	942	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	118,225	30,330	63,500	59,550
Highwines, brls	75	240	224	358
Wool, lbs	305,900	156,565	355,273	236,479
Potatoes, bu	1,600	1,640	.....	.....
Lumber, m feet	3,554	6,920	3,034	1,849
Shingles, m	1,870	1,240	1,058	2,058
Lath, m	706	353	163	134
Salt, brls	909	.....	3,039	1,396

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,415 bu wheat; 3,491 bu corn; 4,701 bu oats; 209 bu rye. Withdraw for do during the week: 27,973 bu wheat; 12,244 bu corn; 13,947 bu oats; 4,314 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 102 cars wheat; 361 cars corn; 16,300 bu No. 2 do, and 14,700 bu rejected do by canal; 50 cars oats; 6,400 bu rejected do by canal; 3 cars rye; 200 bu rejected do by canal. Total (516 cars), 247,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	July 12, 1873.	July 5, 1873.	July 13, 1872.
Flour, brls	37,289	31,402	19,979
Wheat, bu	303,850	481,430	81,080
Corn, bu	656,685	792,290	1,473,365
Oats, bu	422,710	427,630	132,923
Rye, bu	17,818	18,190	5,848
Barley, bu	850	1,986	8,349
Live hogs, No	44,166	51,035	49,011
Cattle, No	17,046	13,076	13,220
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	37,420	37,002	16,976
Wheat, bu	360,935	372,375	116,492
Corn, bu	902,964	998,441	1,638,190
Oats, bu	507,609	737,043	420,739
Rye, bu	2,767	36,524	60,566
Barley, bu	12,426	4,875	9,500
Live hogs, No	43,172	39,338	36,944
Cattle, No	12,876	8,549	8,065

The Secretary of the Board of Trade announced to-day that arrangements have been made to receive daily reports of the markets in London and Liverpool, which will be posted at 9 o'clock in the morning, or as soon thereafter as received. This will be a welcome change from former arrangements, and will be hailed as such, particularly if it shall prove that the reports are intrinsically valuable.

A very fine sample of California wheat, gathered June 9, was exhibited on 'Change to-day. It is, however, scarcely equal in quality to the average of last year's crop.

The bills for 4,440 bu corn shipped to Philadelphia from a point in the interior of this State have just arrived. They show a net result of $450.80, after paying the cost of transportation and sale, or about 10c per bu. Inasmuch as the shipper paid 30c per bu for the corn in the country, besides having to handle it, the transaction has been rather severe on him. He said to-day that he is going to ship to Chicago in future, being satisfied that our inspection is right.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were steadier to-day, the fluctuations in prices being confined to a much smaller range than usual. There was a moderate activity in breadstuffs, the receipts of which exhibit a slight increase. The shipping movement was less active—as is usual on Saturday. The weather continues mild, being exceptionally cool for the first half of July.

In the market for foreign and domestic dry goods, the amount of trading was satisfactorily active for the season, local retailers and the near-by trade ordering with considerable freedom of staple and fancy fabrics. Prices were steady and generally firm, the practice of "cutting," so much in vogue a fortnight ago, no longer being a feature of the market. Groceries were moving with fair liberality, though, aside from refined sugars, there was no special activity in any department. Refined sugars continue to meet with a large demand, and prices are working firmer, advancing a strong ⅛c to-day—in sympathy with New York. Coffees, rice, soaps, and syrups ruled steady. The demand for butter was quite as active as could be expected at this season, and merchantable grades readily commanded former rates, sales making at 11@16c for inferior to medium, and at 17@21c for good to choice. Cheese continues quiet and easy. Buyers are still pursuing the "hand-to-mouth" policy, showing no inclination to anticipate wants. Coal was unchanged in price. In the fish and dried fruit market no new features were developed, the former ruling fairly active and at full prices, while the latter was dull and easy. Hay, hides, and leather were reported inactive and unchanged. There was a fair amount of trading in the oil market at yesterday's prices. Pig iron, tobacco, and wood were quiet at former quotations.

The condition of the lumber trade at both the yards and the docks was substantially the same as on Friday. At the yards a moderate business was transacted at previous prices, while the wholesale market was very quiet, owing to the extremely light offerings. Prices were unchanged, and nominal for most descriptions. The trade in metals and tinners' stock continues fair, and the tone of the market is generally one of firmness, advices from the East being of a like character. Prices for nails are tending upwards, the stock here, as well as in the hands of manufacturers, is said to be light, and the demand is comparatively large. There was no change in naval stores, excepting that manilla and Sisal ropes are ⅛c lower. Building materials, iron and steel were unchanged. There were no new developments in the wool market; the trading is principally in small lots and at the quoted prices. Hops and broom corn were without change, the latter staple remaining firm. Seeds were quiet. Clover is scarce and firm at $5.50 for prime. Green fruits were in active request, and the market was firmer for all varieties, except apples and currants; the last-named fruits were in large supply and easy. The demand for good-sized chickens continues active, and, under light offerings, prices were higher. Eggs were in fair supply, and choice lots brought full former prices, but those not in prime order sold at a wide range of prices.

Highwines were active and ½c higher, in sympathy with an advancing market in New York, and in consequence of light receipts combined with small stocks here. Sales were reported of 350 brls at 89½c per gallon, and 100 brls old at 90c. The market closed firm at 89½c.

Lake freights were quiet and a shade firmer, the offerings being small (in number), while shippers were not apparently anxious to take hold. A total of 5 charters was reported (besides one last evening) which will carry out 33,000 bu wheat, 140,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu rye. Sail rates to Buffalo were 5½c on corn, 6c on wheat. Through rates were unchanged.

Provisions were quiet. Pork was steadier, the storm of yesterday afternoon (noted in our "latest" of this morning) having cleared off without serious damage. The feeling among holders was firmer, but there were no buyers, though a good deal of clicking was done on the wires. The Board of Trade bulletin shows 5,455 brls shipped during the past week, of which a large proportion is believed to have gone to St. Louis. Lard was inactive, but quoted 5c per 100 lbs higher. Meats were quiet, but generally advanced ⅛c per lb by holders; meats are in few and strong hands, who expect to sell at a still higher range than now. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.37½@15.50; do seller August, $15.50@15.60; do seller September, $15.25@15.30; do seller December, $13.00@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.20@8.25; do seller August, 8.35@8.40; summer do, 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7¼@7½c for shoulders; 9@9¼c for short ribs; and 9⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7¼@7⅜c. English meats, 9⅜@9½c for short ribs; 9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller August, at $15.37½; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 9c; 4,000 lbs canvassed bacon hams at 13c, loose; 300 lbs sweet pickled hams on private terms.

The *Daily Market Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city from July 2 to July 10, 1873, and for the week ending July 12, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
July 2 to July 10	1,306	3,299	1,744	212,000	1,883,865
W'k edg July 12	596	1,920	944	122,000	621,630
Since Nov. 1, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time '71-'72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The shipments in detail were as follows: Short rib, 104 boxes; short clear, 49 boxes; long clear, 214 boxes; long rib, 192 boxes; Cumberlands, 3 boxes; Stretfords, 200 boxes; Staffordshire, 4 boxes; South Staffordshire, 100 boxes; long hams, 362 boxes; Birminghams, 21 boxes; Irish cut, 15 boxes; bacon, 236 boxes; middles, 150 boxes; Staffordshire hams, 50 boxes; singed bacon, 22 boxes; clear backs, 50 boxes; bellies, 10 boxes; Preston hams, 12 boxes; Belfast tongues, 6 brls; spare ribs, 4 boxes; hocks, 1 boxes; S. R. Middles, 13,596 pcs; beef, 391 brls; beef hams, 489 brls; beef tongues, 3 brls; tallow, 67 brls; grease, 100 tcs; rough sides, 151 pcs; S. C. Middles, 4,329 pcs; shoulders, 12,917 pcs.

Flour was unchanged, the volume of business and the range of prices being about the same as yesterday. There was not much demand for shipments, but a fair inquiry on local account. Bran was nominal. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extra at $9.00; 100 brls do (low) at $5.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (patent) at $9.00; 300 brls do at $6.25; 25 brls do at $6.00; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 80 brls do at $3.50; 100 do at $3.25; 100 brls do at $2.75; 100 brls unsound spring at $4.65; 100 brls rye flour at $4.25; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,855 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	5.50	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00	@ 10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.10
Bran	9.00	@ 9.50

Wheat was irregular, moderately active, and averaged about 1c higher for this month, though speculative buyers were not anxious to take hold at the advance. Options for more deferred deliveries were not so much higher than yesterday, which fact furnished a key to the situation. Liverpool was quoted firm and New York was stronger, while there was the more general fact that receipts here continue light, and the shippers are moving out wheat more rapidly than it comes in. This is effecting a further decrease in our stocks, which bid fair to be run out by the end of this month, leaving the shorts nothing but wind to fill with. The short interest exhibited a considerable amount of nervousness to-day, which was true to its character in being of the spasmodic order. For the long future the market is weak, the injury done by the recent storms having been repaired by the favorable weather since, which was not hot enough to rust the grain. The shipping demand to-day was not urgent, but all the offerings of the lower grades were taken freely. Seller the month opened at $1.16, advanced to $1.16¾, and receded to $1.15¾ at the close. Seller August sold at $1.13@1.13½, closing at $1.13@1.13½. Seller September sold at $1.09@1.09½, and seller the year at $1.07@1.07½. No. 1 spring was dull, closing at $1.22; No. 2 spring closed at $1.16 bid for fresh receipts, and $1.15¾ for regular. No. 3 do closed at $1.05½, and rejected do at 90½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.23; 1,600 bu do at $1.22; 27,800 bu No. 2 spring (part hard) at $1.16½; 18,400 bu do at $1.16⅜; 44,800 bu do at $1.16¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.16; 14,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.05½; 3,600 rejected spring at 91c; 1,600 bu do at 90½c; 800 bu do at 90c. Total, 143,600 bu.

Corn was quite and active, weak, and strong, by turns, the average of prices, and the aggregate of transactions being about the same as on Friday. The receipts were somewhat greater than the recent average, but New York was reported strong, and the shipments of yesterday were liberal, with a fair movement in that direction to-day. There was not much apparent launching out into new deals for the future, but a good deal of business was transacted in settlements, or in turning over. Corn in the country that has been sold for delivery in July or August, will be kept back one month longer, necessitating its purchase and sale on option in this market. This deferring process would not bring much profit to the holder of the grain, if he could be sure of delivering it in good order enough to pass No. 2 in the hot weather. But he cannot depend upon being able to do this, while there is a reasonable hope of shipping it without heating a few weeks later, when the germinating season has passed over. This fact partially accounts for our smaller receipts, and probably has even more to do with it than has the operation of the new Warehouse law. Seller August was the principal deal. The option opened at 38⅛c, receded to 38c, advanced to 38⅜c, went back to 38⅛c, rose to 38⅜c, and closed at 38⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 36⅞@37c, and seller September at 39⅜@39½c, both closing at medium prices. New receipts closed at 37⅛c. Rejected closed firm at 34c. Cash sales were reported of 26,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅛c; 34,800 bu do at 37⅛c; 67,000 bu do at 37c; 55,000 bu do at 36⅞c; 25,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 16,200 bu do at 38½c afloat; 28,800 bu rejected at 34c; 2,400 bu do at 33⅞c; 400 bu do at 33c; 3,600 bu no grade at 32c; 2,000 bu do at 30c; 400 bu do at 29c; 800 bu do at 28½c. Total, 262,400 bu.

Oats were in fair demand, and averaged about ⅛c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn. The chief inquiry was for options, but some cash lots were taken for shipment, rejected being most wanted. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 29@29⅛c; seller August at 28⅛@28⅜c; seller September at 27⅛@27⅜c; and seller the year at 27⅛@27⅝c, all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu (fresh) at 29⅛c; 18,600 bu at 29⅛c; 24,600 bu at 29c; 9,000 bu rejected at 26⅝c; 14,200 bu do at 26½c; 1,200 bu do at 26c; total, 66,800 bu.

Rye was dull and 2c lower than on Thursday (the market being nominal yesterday). Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 58c, and 800 bu rejected at 53c. The market closed with sellers at 58c.

Barley was quiet and stronger, at 63c for new No. 2; 47@50 for No. 3, and 30@35c for rejected. There was some demand for new seller September, but no agreement as to terms, other than a sale of 2 car-loads at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu new No. 2 at 63c; 800 bu No. 3 (N. S.) at 50c; 400 bu (R. I.) at 87c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 1,200 bu by sample at 50c. Total, 3,200 bu.

THE CROPS.

The Dubuque *Times* says:

The waive which comes up from the hay and wheat and oat and corn fields, and the potato patches of Iowa, is that, one and all, the crops never looked better, despite previous unfavorable promises. It is pretty nearly always so. Iowa is one of those States which never has known a complete failure of crops, and certainly has lost a single crop except in limited localities. In no State in the Union, we think, are crops so uniformly good as in Iowa, and that fact ought to make her farmers stay by her.

Henry W. Lord, of Pontiac, writing to the Detroit *Post*, July 10, has this to say concerning winter-killed wheat:

Now that our Michigan farmers are about to put in the sickle, great numbers are disappointed in the expectations they had indulged in view of the splendid condition of the wheat when the crop took tent under the snow and went into winter-quarters.

It became evident very early in the spring that the plant had been badly damaged, and, though the season of growth has exceptionally favorable, and the wheat, where it stands at all, is uncommonly good, yet the bare hill-tops, like bald heads, are everywhere prominent, and thousands of unsheltered level fields are less than one-half covered. There are but few farmers to-day in Michigan where the words *winter-killed* are not uttered with a sorrowful expression that marks diminished hopes in the culmination of the year.

A Michigan exchange says:

At Ypsilanti raspberries are coming in in large quantities. There is a very large crop this season, and they are selling at from 10c to 15c per quart. By the appearance of the trees we are going to have a large crop of apples this season.

WAREHOUSE USAGES.

The following remarks on trade customs, with especial reference to the handling of grain, are furnished by a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and will repay the labor of perusal:

The process of establishing customs of trade sometimes gives rise to vexed questions which in their solution give more or less embarrassment. What may be now a convenience may become in a few years a custom, with all the sanctity and authority of a law of trade; and, it may be, give more or less trouble in the issue.

Some of the questions now asked concerning the grain business, and the conducting of warehouses, can be best explained, if not answered, by looking at the customs which convenience has established. It would be impossible to state all the aspects of this matter at one sitting. Suffice it for this to take one only.

Nearly all of our elevator proprietors run two or more elevators, designating each by some name or letter. As grain goes into each a receipt is issued, specifying the particular house in which the grain was put. Perhaps a strict adherence to the responsibility of the warehousemen would require that the grain on each receipt should be delivered only from the house into which it was delivered. But in practice the grain is usually delivered to the vessel from some *one* of the houses of the warehouseman who issued the receipt. This is for convenience only, and is done with the knowledge that such a custom exists, and with the virtual consent and desire of the trade, acquiesced in by all; and the fact is used by sellers in making up lots for shippers. The convenience is three-fold.

First—The vessel gets her load at one house instead of hauling to two or more.

Second—The shipper is saved the necessity of endeavoring to buy his cargo entirely of the receipts of one house, and only designates in his terms the proprietors whose receipts he wishes.

Third—The warehouseman delivers his grain in one lot, instead of separate parcels for each house he may run.

This custom may explain some matters not easily understood; and gives rise also to some questions not easily answered.

First—It may be that a firm running two houses, which perhaps are designated "H" and "I," may have receipts out for half a million bushels of corn in each house, when, in fact, and as a result of this custom, there may be but 200,000 bushels in "H," and there may be 800,000 in "I." This, however, is a statement of an extreme difference, as the warehousemen would arrange his deliveries so as to secure the least discrepancy.

Second—The corn may be posted as all hot in "H," and the oldest receipts posted as those on which it will be delivered, and the books of the "Registrar" may show that at a date subsequent to that of some of the oldest of their receipts there was no corn in that house.

Third—The books of the "Registrar" may never agree with those of the warehousemen, and the former may show at any time certain receipts to be uncanceled for which there is not corn enough in that house.

Fourth—In case of fire, one of two things is probable to happen, either that there is an actual loss much less than the claims made, or that there is an actual loss much greater than can be proven by a showing of vouchers.

And, consequently, a grave question may arise as to the payment of loss. Can Mr. A. collect of his insurance company a loss based upon warehouse receipts for grain in elevator "H," when in fact the grain is not there? Or can Mr. B. collect of his underwriters for corn really burnt in "I," when his receipts read for "H," and he has it so insured? Or, if not, has either of these gentlemen a claim on the warehouse for the loss so sustained, especially when the warehousemen can show that this practice of delivery is a custom well known to these parties, and perhaps has been used by both of them?

These queries have arisen before, and some merchants have given a good deal of thought to them—several suggestions have been made in the past looking toward the establishment of a more perfect system.

A plan of a clearing house was written out and laid before the "Commercial Committee" of the Board of Trade some years ago. This suggested the establishment of a central authority which should sign are receipts, and issue all delivery orders—and suggested further that a shipper should be given an order for his cargo on any house he wished subject only to there being grain in that house, and that in order to prevent the questions arising from cases by fire the clearing-house should keep on each elevator insurance enough to cover the grain actually in it, and should stand between the holder of the receipts and loss by fire, thus virtually making each Warehouse receipt an insurance certificate and, possibly, carrying an adequate charge therefor. In case of a fire the Clearing-House would quietly buy up sufficient receipts to cover the amount destroyed.

Other similar propositions have been made, except that, instead of a clearing-house, the elevator owners form an association for this purpose, or that the State take and run the warehouses.

It may be assumed that the practice of each elevator firm delivering grain in cargo lots from one house, whether the receipts all read on that house or not, has become a custom of the trade, and that the only change in it probably is the extension of the practice, so that some time in the future shippers will present receipts more thoroughly mixed than now and still receive the cargo in one lot.

The problem, therefore, is how to surround this custom with such safeguards as will prevent loss in extraordinary cases.

LATEST.

In the afternoon trading on the curbstone was light, and restricted to a few sales of corn and wheat, both markets closing steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.15¾ seller July, and $1.13½@1.13¾ seller August. Corn closed at 38⅛, seller August, and 39¼, seller September.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 12.

ALCOHOL—An advance of 2c is noted, due to an advance in highwines. The demand is fair at $1.79@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Cements and stucco were in fair steady demand, and, as the supply is about equal, the quoted prices are as a rule adhered to. Brick is in moderate demand and weak. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@13.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Remains firm under a continued good demand, and in choice grades the tendency seems to be in an upward direction. Stocks are moderate and are held with confidence. We quote: Strictly yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—The situation of the bagging market was without important change. Grain bags are in good request at full prices, but other goods in the list rule quiet and easy. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BROOM-CORN—Was in tolerably fair demand, and firm at the annexed prices: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6¾@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

CHEESE—Dealers report a light demand at unchanged prices. Orders are mostly small and are mainly confined to meeting current wants. There is a fair supply. We quote: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Was selling at about former rates. Anthracite is firm, but soft coals are unsettled and easy. We quote: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains dull and weak. Good dry stock is steady at the prices given below. Green is rather easy. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Choice lots sold readily at 13½@14c, but many of the offerings were in rather poor condition, and sold slowly at various prices. Sales include 130 pkgs prime at 14c; 150 pkgs do at 13½c; 19 pkgs in poor order at 12@13c.

FEATHERS—Continue quiet. The receipts are not large, but still the offerings are accumulating, as the demand is not at present very urgent. Quotations are given below: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@72c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—There was a fair amount of trading in this market at full former rates. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain quiet, with little or no change in prices. Following are the ruling rates: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 12@12½c; raisins, $2.25@2.50; Zante currants, 6½@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@6½c; Western do, 4½@5½c; Southern do, 3½@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@8c.

GROCERIES—Sugars were excited and higher. The continued upward demand, together with the upward tendency of prices at the East, imparted a buoyant tone to the market, and quotations of refined grades were to-day marked up at ⅛c all around. In other goods in the list there was no noticeable change, trade continuing quiet at former rates. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7¾@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24¼@24¾c; choice do, 23¾@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 23@23¼c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23¾@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19¾@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@9½c; Rangoon, 7⅛@7½c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@12c; granulated, 11⅛@11¼c; A standard, 10⅞@10⅝c; do, No. 2, 10⅝@10¾c; B, 10½@10⅝c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10¼c; yellow C, 9¾@10c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@9¾c; do prime, 9¼@9½c; do, fair, 8¼@9c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6¾@6½c; Golden West, 6½@6¾c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are quoted lower, but they are very firm, in sympathy with the New York market. The outside price is for choice stock. Oranges are also firm, being very scarce. Apples in boxes were plenty, and sold at a wide range of prices. Strawberries are nearly out of the market; the receipts are now limited to a few cases from Racine. Currants were abundant, dull, and lower. Other small fruit was a trifle lower. We quote: Lemons, $13.00@15.00 per box. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. New apples, 25@75c per box. Strawberries, 15@25c. Raspberries, 11@23c; red do, 20@25c. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00@3.00 per bu. Blackberries, 20@25c. Cherries at $4.00@5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $3.00@4.00 per bu; per box, $1.50@1.75. Currants, $1.50@2.50 per bu. Pears, $1.50 per box; peaches, $1.25, and Illinois do at $2.25 per box.

HOPS—Were inactive and nominally unchanged. We quote Western at 25@45c.

HAY—Was dull and easy at former quotations. The demand was principally of a local character. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, best pressed, $13.50@14.50; timothy, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue quiet and easy. A light business was doing at the annexed range of prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10¼@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The prevailing tone of the market is still weakness and uncertainty. Trade is confined to small lots for immediate use. We again quote:

Iron	4	@ 4 3-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10 rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7 rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9¼c ℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9¾	@10c ℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c ℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c ℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c ℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c ℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c rates
English spring steel	11	@12½ rates

LEATHER—This market was unchanged in its general features. Local and interior dealers were ordering to a limited extent at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	26@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.30@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The merchants report a fair steady trade. The demand is not particularly active, but exceeds that of last season at this time. The market is quite firm for most articles, owing to a similar feeling at the East. Subjoined are the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, 10, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 48c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—The market for nails is very firm, and an advance is probable almost any time. The stocks here, as well as in the hands of manufacturers, is extremely light, and the demand, though not large, can scarcely be supplied. The following are the rates current: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—As usual in July trading is not very brisk, but the market is pretty steady for all articles, excepting sisal and Manilla ropes, which are ⅛c lower, owing to a decline East. We quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 13½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@6.75; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Were steady and unchanged. The following prices are current: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55@56c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 19@20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

POULTRY—There was a fair inquiry from the retail dealers, and under light offerings prices advanced. Old chickens brought $4.50@5.25, and spring (large size) $3.25@4.00. Small spring chickens were offered freely, but were rather slow. Turkeys sold at 10@11c. Sales comprise 3 coops choice old chickens at $5.00@5.25; 2 coops do at $4.50; 2 coops spring at $4.00; 10 coops do at $3.25@3.75; 5 coops turkeys at 10@11c.

POTATOES—New potatoes arrived quite freely this morning, but the demand was active, and full former prices were obtained. Quotable at $5.00@6.00, the latter price for new, in large barrels. It is thought that the receipts will be large next week. Old are scarce and unquotable.

SALT—The receipts are still of a limited character, and under the influence of light stocks and an active demand the market is firm. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—There was no change to note. The firm feeling in regard to clover continues, owing to scarcity, and as it is probable that the trade will open before the new crop is ready for market, many think that prime will advance to $6.00. Timothy was nominal at $3.50@4.00, and $3.00 seller August. The prospects are favorable for a large crop of this seed this year. Hungarian and millet are selling now and then in a small way at 65@75c for the former, and millet at 50@60c. The supply is ample.

TEAS—We continue to quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.60; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet and steady at former prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is firm. A fair demand exists at the annexed prices: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair request and steady excepting cucumbers and cabbage, which were in large supply and dull. Following are the quotations: String beans, $1.50; cucumbers, 15@20c per doz; onions, per brl, $3.50@3.75; cabbage, 40@75c per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, $3.00@4.00 per brl; tomatoes, 75@100c per box; corn, 10@12½c per doz; squash, 6c per lb.

WOOL—The demand is fair at unchanged prices. The receipts are moderate. Annexed are the quotations:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

Sales were reported of 10,000 lbs unwashed mixed at 25@28c, 1,000 lbs unwashed at 27½c; 200 lbs fair washed 37½c; 8,000 lbs fine washed at 39c; 3,000 lbs light fleece washed at 40c; 6,000 lbs do at 41c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, July 12.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 12.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,307	6,043	68
Tuesday	3,985	7,104	781
Wednesday	3,386	10,529	806
Thursday	3,627	10,900	528
Friday	3,250	6,294	717
Saturday	700	6,500	550
Total	17,255	47,370	3,450
Last week	13,067	50,831	3,583
Week before last	19,736	72,691	4,543

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,390	6,989	....
Tuesday	1,999	6,165	....
Wednesday	2,673	7,636	....
Thursday	2,230	7,686	....
Friday	2,250	8,092	....
Total	10,841	37,668	....

CATTLE—There has been nothing more than a fair degree of activity in the demand for any class of stock, while, if we except fat pony steers and choice heavy weights, the market has been unqualifiedly dull. In value, the changes have not been important. The limited supply of the descriptions first-named, and the comparatively moderate receipts of other grades enabled holders to prevent any material depreciation, though there was, throughout, a weak undertone to the market which, under only a slightly increased supply, would have developed into a sharp decline. The States of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania are now contributing liberally toward supplying the Eastern markets with beeves of the lower grades, and for the present there is not likely to be any reliable demand for half-fattened stock except to meet the wants of local butchers. If Western shippers would avoid losses they will endeavor to provide against overstocking the market with common and medium qualities, as after the home demand is supplied the surplus must be disposed of at such prices as buyers are generous enough to offer. For choice beeves there promises to be a steadily fair demand at good prices. Texas cattle are coming forward in liberal numbers, and are tending lower. Fair to choice northern wintered droves have sold at $3.75@4.75, and through droves at $2.25@3.75. But little has been done in stock cattle, and prices are nominal at $3.50@4.50. Most of the week's sales were at $3.75@4.25. Veal calves have been in large supply, and are "off" a little, quotable at $3.25@5.25 for poor to choice. A few very choice fetched better figures. Milch cows sell anywhere from $20.00 to $50.00 per head, according to quality.

To-day the market was dull for everything except the best shipping cattle, which sold fairly. Buyers seemed to have their orders well filled, and only wanted a few car loads, while the demand from the local trade was inconsiderable, hence sales dragged heavily. A good many common cattle remained in the yards unsold, and the market closed as it opened, dull and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.70@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.60@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.25@3.50

HOGS—The hog trade opened active and firm this week, and continued so up to Wednesday noon, when an easier feeling was developed. This was followed on Thursday by a decline of 15c, the receipts proving larger than buyers expected. The light arrivals of yesterday and to-day, however, again gave holders the advantage, which they improved by working the market up to $4.35@4.80,—an advance of 25@30c as compared with Thursday's quotations. The bulk of the hogs were taken by New York and Boston buyers, though Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Canada buyers were in attendance, and operated more or less liberally.

To-day the market was active and strong. The receipts were liberal for a Saturday, but all were wanted, the pens being cleared at $4.35@4.45 for poor to common; at $4.50@4.60 for medium; and at $4.65@4.80 for good to choice. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
69	193	$4.75	59	253	$4.65	126	200	[illegible]
53	212	4.65	32	200	4.75	203	237	4.75
61	228	4.75	39	236	4.80	123	206	[illegible]
60	235	4.50	69	206	4.75	47	221	[illegible]
57	243	4.60	39	253	4.60	38	209	[illegible]
45	209	4.70	134	203	4.75	43	299	[illegible]
54	255	4.50	65	191	4.65	34	213	[illegible]
90	190	4.75	236	202	4.75	82	210	[illegible]
200	198	4.75	114	180	4.75	29	303	[illegible]
56	220	4.75	43	274	4.60	107	283	[illegible]
47	273	4.55	49	221	4.50	37	211	[illegible]
30	248	4.50	24	255	4.60	47	195	[illegible]
53	220	4.65	47	240	4.70	118	189	4.75
48	204	4.75	58	249	4.65	45	267	[illegible]

SHEEP—In connection with this market there are no new features to note. The supply continues light, and prices have been well sustained. Shippers have not been in the market, but the wants of the local trade have equalled the daily offerings, at $2.80@3.25 for poor to common, at $3.50@3.75 for medium, and at $4.00@4.65 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 12.

Another quiet day was passed at the lumber docks. Several buyers were on the market, but the arrivals were limited to two cargoes, and they came in on Friday evening and were disposed of this morning. A large fleet of lumber-laden vessels is due here, and the market will probably be liberally supplied on Monday. Prices were but little better than nominal, as follows: Boards and strips, $9.50@16.00; joists and scantling, $9.00@9.50; shingles, $3.00; lath, $2.00; coarse mixed cargoes, $8.50@9.50.

No sales were reported.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75@1.87½; Oconto, $2.00@2.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.87½@2.00; Pentwater, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

A moderate business was transacted at the yards, prices ruling steady and without variation, as follows:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	48.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@12.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $15.00@20.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

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PRICES CURRENT FOR
CODORUS STEEL RAILS,
Made from Native Steel Ore at various rolling-mills throughout the United States:

New, all steel	$115 per ton, currency
New, one-fourth steel	95 per ton, currency
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Rerolling, all steel	65 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-fourth steel	[illegible] per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-sixth steel	[illegible] per ton, currency

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Destroyer,
Patented May 16, '73.
The Best and Most Satisfactory in the World. It not only catches the fly but destroys it. By pushing down the cover they are forced into the water, where they are drowned. Agents wanted. Office and salesroom,
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22 FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
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Prussian .... Aug. 2 | Circassian .... Aug. [illegible]
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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
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Cabin Passage, $60, $70, and $100 Currency.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
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No. 17 Broadway.

YOUNG WALWORTH.

His Journey to Sing Sing Prison.

From the New York Herald, July 10.

Outside and inside the Tombs yesterday morning it was manifest to even the casual observer that the day was to be signalized by a great event. In the lobby, outside the inner-gate, were groups of ladies, who had evidently expected to find a ready admission within the walls. This little excitement was caused by the circumstance that eight convicts were to leave the Tombs yesterday for the Sing Sing Prison, and farewell words and looks were to be given.

The interest, of course, was centered upon Walworth. All the other men and boys were more or less distinguished criminals, but their distinction was lost by the public prominence of Walworth's crime. The widow of Chancellor Walworth, the mother of Frank, arrived at the Tombs a few minutes before Walworth left his cell at the Tombs forever, and had a short, private conversation with him. That which was particularly noticeable was that there were no indications of a scene on the part of Frank Walworth, his mother, and grandmother. If there was any feeling it was suppressed; the tears and the grief-marked countenance were wanting, and the parting showed no more signs of sorrow than if it was of a pleasant description and only for a time. Frank Walworth stepped lightly from his cell, with a jaunty air; he placed himself by the side of Gillen, with a jocular remark; the "bracelets" were put on his hands, his mother standing in front of him to watch the operation, and Deputy-Sheriff Shields passed his hands around his clothing to see that he carried nothing away with him that was forbidden by the law. As he stood there in the line of convicts it was at once noticed that the gentlemanly and refined appearance that had distinguished him on his trial had left him by some mysterious means. A more extended observation showed how this was. For his elegant broadcloth coat he had substituted a light gray tweed short coat, his hair had been cut shorter, and he wore a narrow brim white felt hat; the smile upon his face and his apparent indifference to his fate was the same kind of defiant bravado of law that characterized the unquestionably more hardened criminals, whose way of life had been from their childhood, almost, in the paths of crime. In a few minutes after Walworth left his cell the chained culprits left in a connected line, and were put into the prison van, to be driven off to the Forty-second street depot. Just as the convicts were leaving for the van a beautiful basket of flowers was brought by one of the keepers and presented to Walworth. With his manacled hands he just managed to grasp the handle and removed the card upon it, and then gave the basket back again to his mother. The card did not indicate the name of the donor. It simply bore the inscription, "To Frank Walworth, with the kind regards and respects of a friend. July 9, 1873."

All the ladies and officials immediately left the Tombs, taking their last farewell look as Walworth stepped into the van. Mrs. Walworth, however, took a Fourth avenue car, carrying the basket of flowers with her, and went to the depot. It was said that she intended to go to Sing Sing, encountering the annoyance of the smoking-car, and would sit as near to her son as she could get. This, however, proved not to be the case. To a reporter of the *Herald*, who accompanied her from the prison, she said that she never had any such intention. She should be on board the train, but should be satisfied with seeing Frank at the prison and bidding him "good-by" there. She expressed her satisfaction with the verdict; of course she would have much preferred an acquittal, and indorsed the views of Mr. Charles O'Conor, as expressed in the published interview in the *Herald*.

At the depot it was evident that the convicts had been expected. Outside the entrance was a large number of well-dressed persons, principally ladies, who had evidently been waiting to catch a glimpse of the distinguished prisoners. On their arrival the convicts were hurried through the depot and put on board the smoking-car. Frank Walworth got a seat by the side of the window, and there was a rush from the other cars and on the platform to see him. The crowding in the car was quite oppressive, and needed all the vigilance of the Deputy Sheriffs to keep it from pressing unduly on the convicts. To a reporter of the *Herald*, who sat immediately behind Walworth, he said it was amusing to see the anxiety on the part of the crowd to see a man who had been victimized.

"It don't seem to annoy you much, Mr. Walworth," said the reporter.

"No," he replied, "I hope we shall get the car cleared of the crowd soon, and we shall get some fresh air. It is the want of that I have felt the most."

"The Tombs is a long way from being healthy; and I thought this morning, as I went in from the fresh air of the street, I could snuff the mouldy dampness of those walls."

"I don't suppose," replied Walworth, "that it is the unhealthiness of the Tombs, though it is not a very healthy place, I believe; but I have lost fourteen pounds in weight since I went in there. I had been accustomed to a good deal of outdoor exercise, boating and similar occupations, and I was in excellent health."

"You were well treated in the Tombs; had not much to complain of, had you?"

"No, I was well treated. I found the Warden very fair and considerate. Of course, it was not like being outside. You are a prisoner, and it is just as well to remember that and make up your mind to it."

"Did you mix with the other prisoners much, so as to know anything of them or their characteristics?"

"Yes, I found those which I got very intimate with very decent sort of fellows. I think there is a great deal more good in the criminals than people generally suppose. That is my conviction after a short experience. Of course, a fellow-feeling makes us kind; but, even allowing for that, I think there is a love of fair play and a general desire to be sociable on the part of the men that can't help to make one feel very kindly towards them."

By this time the train had been cleared, and had left the depot some short distance behind. There were signs of greenery, there was a glimpse of the rivers, and then the burst of green on the banks on either side. Frank Walworth looked at them with evident delight, and said, "It is a long time since I have seen rivers and green trees. What a pleasure it is to look at them! We shall soon be at the Hudson, shall we not?"

"Yes," answered the reporter; but it will not be your last glimpse of the Hudson. You will have plenty of the Hudson before you get through, I guess, at Sing Sing. How do you expect to like your imprisonment there?"

"I think I shall get used to it," he answered. "I have been accustomed to roughing it in an amateur kind of way. I think I can make up my mind to all that I have got to go through; though, of course, I don't know what it is."

"You have never been at any regular, steady work, as work is generally understood, during any part of your life, have you?"

"No, perhaps not. I was in the Canal Commissioner's office at Albany and served under two political parties, so that I am posted in political somersaults."

Just after this was said the handcuffs somewhat chafed him, and he said, looking at his hands, "These are the first cuffs I ever had on that the perspiration did not affect the starch in them."

This was overheard and a general laugh followed, with an exclamation that "Frank was keeping his spirits up."

The laugh had scarcely subsided when the boy came into the car with the packages of prize-candy. He left one in every seat except the seats of the convicts, and as he passed Walworth and Gillen, who were sitting together, the former said: "That is a new sensation; however, I have often wondered if I could get through a train without having a packet of candy put in my lap. Now I've done it, and that is worth something, anyhow."

Subsequently the conversation was led in the direction of the crime and his sentence. Of the former he would not speak, but of the latter he said: "I think that the Fourth of July had something to do with my jury coming to an agreement. I don't think they cared about being locked up on the Fourth; so they were disposed to meet the matter by a compromise. That is just what I think about it."

"Don't you think you had a good jury, and that the case was tried on high-toned principles, without taking any advantage of technical points and quibbles of law?"

"Yes, I suppose it was, but still I think the jury would have disagreed except for the Fourth of July."

From this point Walworth smoked, chatted, joked, and indulged in badinage to the end of the journey, keeping up a good, manly pluck and spirit; but it was manifest to those versed in the study of character, that he was much more likely to sink to the level of the rest of the men with whom he was about to associate than raise them to his.

At the depot at Sing Sing there was not a little excitement on the arrival of the train. There was a crowd at the station, and it gathered in numbers as the men, handcuffed together, were taken to Daly's Phoenix Hotel, where they were allowed by Deputy Sheriff Shields to have their last drink previous to entering upon their weary and long imprisonment. This got through, depressed prisoners, and a few friends walked down the railroad track to the prison. In the reception-room of the Warden was Mrs. Walworth, waiting for her son. Frank was allowed to leave the rest of the convicts to greet her, and he spent a few moments in conversation with her while the other prisoners were giving the usual particulars respecting themselves at the desk. Finally his turn came, and he left his mother to answer the clerk's questions, which he did, somewhat in a flippant and joking manner. The parting of both mother and son was characteristic. There were no signs of grief; there was no long, tender farewell. There was the gentlest and most well-bred kiss, a single shake of the hand, and Frank joined the convict group.

Accompanied by the Doctor, the eight convicts were taken to the dressing-room. There they threw every article of dress they had on into a basket, which was placed in the centre of the group, and they put on the "striped suit" which is the peculiar wear of convicted prisoners. While this was going on Walworth was as gay as any of the crowd, and seemed rather to enjoy the novelty of the thing. When he was dressed in this striped attire he turned round to the *Herald* reporter and said, "I look as if I had got a base ball suit on." By and by he left the dressing room with the rest, each of them having a towel and comb in his hand, and each of them went to their allotted cells. His cell is No. 57 on the second tier. Yesterday he was not put to any employment, but to-morrow he enters upon duties which were assigned to him after his trial. He is to go into the shoe shop, there to learn enough of the trade to fit him to become chief clerk in the stock department, where it is supposed that his education and bringing up, which is entirely away from the practices of dishonesty, will admirably qualify him for so important a trust.

THE SHAH.

Some Stories of the King of Kings.

Kate Field's London Letter to the New York Tribune.

. . . . "I never was so ashamed of myself, as I was to-day," confessed an agreeable M. P. "For two hours I stood on a ginger beer barrel in order to see the Shah. See him I did. He looks like a crafty Parsee merchant, and fine fools we are making of ourselves." "Bother the Shah," exclaimed the dignified looker-on; "why, I thought he was gilded all over; and the brute has no manners." "No manners, and very bad taste," remarked another. But he is improving. At St. Petersburgh his sportive attendants amused themselves by cutting the flowers out of the palace carpets, and the heads out of portraits hanging on the walls. Their master patronized the Czar, and told him to go on in his present course. He, the King of Kings, approved."

"Ah, but the banquet at Berlin must have been screaming fun," chimed in the Baronet. "The Shah eats with his fingers, and whenever he disliked a dish, he took the food out of his mouth and threw it under the table. Picture the dismay of those about him. Here, too, he first drank champaigne, and became screwed. The Shah approved of Kaiser William, but disliked the Empress, and, on taking leave of her husband, expressed great surprise that she should be allowed to exist. 'I advise you to get rid of that old Augusta,' were the Shah's last words at Berlin."

"Our King," interposed a noted Belgian, "was excessively nervous about entertaining the Persian horde. Obliged to put beds in some of the palace drawing-rooms, he feared the destruction of valuable paintings and furniture, but beyond dirt did not realize his expectations. The King of Kings spat on the audience at the opera, but otherwise behaved well enough. His followers had a mania for driving. In Persia they always ride. Once in a carriage they would refuse to get out, insisting upon being driven from morning until night, in consequence of which the royal horses are almost dead."

These charming stories give me quite an appetite for the Shah. I had already been drawn to him by his cleverness in disposing of mourning. When the news reached him at Berlin of the death of his mother, he, King of Kings, sent home the three Shahesses and decreed that the royal grief should be postponed until his return to Persia, which fact reminds me of the Yankee woman, who, upon being told at dinner of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Just wait until I've done eating, and I'll show you some tall crying." They say that the three Shahesses are to have their heads chopped off because of unveiling their faces in public.

G. W. Smalley's London Letter to the New York Tribune.

. . . . I have mentioned before the pleasing story that our present visitor is not the real Shah. This, when first suggested, was thought a brilliant stroke of fancy. It is now embellished by adding that the substitute is not, as formerly stated, a kinsman of the Shah, but a subject accused of murdering his brother, and sent to undergo this European reception as a penance. I saw in a French paper the other day a veracious account of the Shah's arrival at the railway station in London. According to this authority, one of the gold-laced flunkeys of Buckingham Palace was near the door as the Shah's carriage stopped. The splendor of the livery beguiled the Shah into the belief that he must be a person of great rank waiting to receive him, so he stretch forth his hand and shook the flunkey's cordially. It may be open to question whether the Shah mistook the flunkey for one of the Royal Household, or whether the witness of the scene mistook one of the Royal Household for a flunkey. It is wholly a question of dress, and the royal liveries are considerably more gorgeous than the royal uniforms.

Nothing seems to have struck the Shah more than the soft and brilliant verdure of England, in which, indeed, this country is without a rival anywhere. He found the turf beneath his windows at Buckingham Palace so much to his liking that he forthwith caused a message to be sent to the Queen requesting that it should be reserved exclusively for his own use, and that nobody else should be allowed to walk on it. Thereafter he was observed pacing up and down on it, delighting in its color and its velvet surface beneath his foot;—"caressing it as he walked" was the phrase of one who saw him. He declared there was nothing like it in Persia, which is doubtless true. I hope somebody repeated to him the English maxim that it takes three generations to make a gentleman, but 300 years to produce a perfect sward.

Next to the grass and trees, or perhaps before, the women of England have had the honor to interest the Shah. Regarding them naturally from the Oriental point of view, His Majesty has made a number of remarks which will scarcely bear repetition in print. The prevailing fashion of dress has given him abundant opportunity to compare their attractions with those of his own harem. For three he is reported to have offered £30,000, with the option of cancelling the bargain and returning to England if, after a fair trial, they disliked Persia. One of the three told me she was inclined to accept if the money could be settled on herself, and if she could feel sure about getting back. But I think no bargain has been closed. At Lady Granville's party at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday night, it was an American lady—or, as some say, two or three fair Americans—who had the honor to attract this noble savage's regard. At one or two dinners he has found himself with a lady on each side of him, and this is a practice which he declares himself unable to understand. They, on the other hand, have been enlightened by experience as to some customs which prevail in Persia, but have hitherto been unknown in England. One lady on rising from the table found her lap filled with morsels from the Royal plate, which, as she supposed, he had found unpalatable and quietly disposed of in this way. Another beheld sundry viands from time to time during dinner transferred from the Shah's plate to her own. There is even a story that he took such a violent dislike to spinach when it was served to him for the first time that he ejected it from his mouth on to the plate of his neighbor. But to all these, as to most of the other stories, there is another side. The charitable and well informed explain that these contributions were meant as marks of royal favor, and were in the height of good breeding, since among Orientals it is the custom to bestow on a guest the choicest morsels from the host's portion, and a King always stands in the relation of a host to everybody else.

It would, at any rate, be a mistake to suppose that the Shah is wanting in politeness to women, as he understands it, or even that he has not learned a great deal and adopted a great deal from European manners. There could not be a more striking proof of this than his instituting an order for women, and conferring decorations on them—a performance which offers not merely a violent, but a ludicrous contrast to ordinary Oriental notions. So of his compliments to the Queen and the Princess of Wales, and the marked courtesy shown to the latter wherever he has met her. But you know all about that already, and they were official personages, it may be said. He has, however, been not less civil to other ladies to whom he was under no political obligation. He was surprised, as well he might be, by the number and splendor of the diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Westminster, and he surprised her not less by telling her that they were much finer than his own. His reception at Stafford House was a marvel of profuse elegance, and was followed by a somewhat marvelous incident. Stafford House, I should say, enjoys an easy pre-eminence among all London houses for the magnificence of its entertainments. Its size and position, to begin with, are unequaled. It is half as big as Buckingham Palace itself, from which it is not far removed, the two having each a double front on St. James' and the Green Parks. It was in the days of the former Duchess of Sutherland, mother of the present Duke, and well known by name in America for her anti-slavery sympathies, that Stafford House acquired its peculiar celebrity. She was a woman to whom high birth and great wealth seemed suitable and natural, for her tastes were liberal, and she loved splendor. She kept an army of servants, and an army of servants is a rather more costly luxury than an army of soldiers. Their liveries would have put to shame the most showy uniforms. Before she died a great part of her retainers were dismissed and pensioned off. But the pensions were given on condition that the holders of them should return to their old posts on great occasions, and this they do. Without them the household would be counted numerous; with them it presents such an array as few private mansions in the world, or none, can equal, and as they are perfectly drilled and know the ways of the house, there is no confusion, nor any indication that this double retinue is not the ordinary equipment of the house. The effect is princely, and Stafford House is a princely residence, with its broad halls, its great staircase, its noble rooms, its priceless treasures of art, and all the rest. All this so much impressed the Shah that, on the morning after his reception by the Duke, he sought an interview with the Prince of Wales, for whom he is said to have taken a liking. As he is not a man of many words, and French is the only language in common between him and the Prince, and he speaks it with difficulty, he lost no time in explaining what seemed to him so plain as to need no explanation. He simply advised the Prince to put the Duke of Sutherland to death. As the Prince naturally was a little surprised by the abruptness of this suggestion—and he and the Duke, are, moreover, great friends—the Shah urged with much eagerness that it was impossible so powerful a subject could be permitted to exist without endangering the throne. When the Prince explained to him that, however just his views might be, the laws of England did not allow the King to put a subject to death, the Shah became much depressed. Presently he rallied, and exclaimed, "But at least you can put out his eyes!" It was difficult to make him understand that even this could not be safely done; and when he at last broke off the interview, he was evidently persuaded that there could be little security for a dynasty which possessed so slight authority over its subjects. It never could have occurred to him that there was an impropriety in accepting the Duke's hospitality in the evening and proposing his execution the next morning. Nor did the failure of his plan deter him from accepting the same Duke's invitation to Trentham, where he has seen a specimen of life in an English country-house not less remarkable than that in London, though there are a dozen places in the country that may rival Trentham, and no palace in town to vie with Stafford House.

The Latest Personal Gossip About the Pope.

Rome (June 18) Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Yesterday was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Pope's election—all the Roman papers say the twenty-eighth anniversary of his election. This latter is an error. His Holiness now enters the twenty-eighth year. Pius IX was elected Pope the 19th of June, 1846, and crowned on the 21st of June. There was a very fine service in honor of the day at St. Peter's. In the afternoon the Te Deum was sung, and the grand church was quite full.

Cardinal Riario Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, arrived in Rome yesterday, also several other Bishops. The receptions at the Vatican have been numerous within the past few days, and there is a great deal of life and movement around and inside the Papal palace. His Holiness' health is much better—so much so that he is able to resume his old habits of living. A friend of mine, a Noble Guardsman in service at the Vatican, has given me an account of the Pope's daily life. It may be interesting to your readers.

His Holiness arises at half-past 5 o'clock; makes his toilet, into which enters a great deal of shampooing. Then follows mass, after which a simple collation of coffee with four *crestini*, or bits of roasted bread. After this he holds an ordinary audience. During the morning he hands to Mgr. Ceani, the Prelate who has charge of the meal, a *saggio della vivande*, or bill of fare for the day. Then he is carried into the garden. A new walk has been arranged lately for the Pope's daily promenade. It is an avenue which is covered with an awning; the ground has been graveled and sanded with great care; benches and seats have been placed its full length. Before his illness the Pope used to walk as far as the Fontana della Pulcella, the one which is shaded by the great willow. Now he only walks the half-way to the shaded avenue. There has been placed in the Vatican gardens the statue of St. Peter, the bronze one that was destined to surmount the Council Column on the summit of Mt. Janiculum, in commemoration of the first Vatican Œcumenical Council of 1869.

At midday His Holiness holds an extraordinary audience. At 1:30 o'clock comes the dinner. This meal is as plainly served as its dishes are plain; a meat soup of rice and herbs, a bit of *lesso*—that is the beef or chicken of which the soup is made—the Italians are very fond of it. Then follows a small dish of *fritto carrastia*—fry or roast. The *fritto* is another favorite Italian dish; no Roman dinner is complete without it; it is made of brains, bits of bread, and young cucumbers and carrots sliced into thin strips, all fried crisply, with a rich, amber color, in lard. It is not bad after you get used to it. But I think one must live in South Italy four or five years, and be well shaken up with fever and ague before the taste for national dishes, such as *fritto* and Roman macaroni, develops; it has only come to me this spring.

During all this modest dinner the Pope takes only half a glass of wine, and this is strictly for his stomach's sake, according to Bible rule; for Pius IX never was a wine-drinker in his young days, and now eschews all nicety about his wine. Some years ago, when he first began to drink wine at dinner, according to medical orders, he observed that every day a fresh bottle was opened for his use. Then he ordered the wine of the country to be served to him, as it could be bought on draught. *Tre Cannelle* was selected, and as he cannot drink a whole *mezzo foglietto* (a goblet full), the smallest quantity sold, he has this divided into flasks, a few drops of olive oil poured on the wine, a wad of cotton for cork; then it is fresh for a day or two.

After dinner His Holiness reposes for three-quarters of an hour in a *poltrone* or arm-chair. Then he holds another ordinary audience, after which he walks in the garden, in the gallery, or holds private conversations in the Bibliotheca. Ave Maria and prayers are followed by private audiences, at which affairs of the greatest moment are discussed. At half-past 10 o'clock he takes a soup. This is another excellent Italian custom. A little before midnight His Holiness goes to sleep.

Cora Pearl at Home.

Rome (June 20) Correspondence of the Boston Post.

The Romans, quite as eager as the Athenians of old after something new, were fortunately able to fall back upon the other lady—if lady she may be called on the same page with the noble matron we have mentioned—who had appeared meanwhile on the social horizon. A somewhat brutal scene occurring at one of the minor theatres, had first made her presence known to the public at large. One fine evening, when a new ballet was to be inaugurated, smuggled in, as is the fashion in Italy, between two acts of a popular opera, and an unusually numerous and brilliant company had filled the house from top to bottom, all eyes had suddenly been directed to one of the best boxes by the loud talking and noisy laughter of a gay, almost boisterous, party. A lady dressed in the extreme height of fashion, blue from the bows on her towering, well-powdered coiffure to the diamond-decked shoes on her tiny feet, entered the box with a "skip and a jump," followed by a number of young men in gay uniforms or evening dress. The extravagant style of her loud costume, the bold, defiant expression of her features, and the explosive manner with which she used her gigantic fan in sending greetings to well-known sporting characters all over the house, excited at once universal curiosity, and it was not long before the name of Cora Pearl ran like wildfire through the house. From all parts of the boxes and the pit, curious glances were cast at the famous representative of the *demi-monde*; ladies looked stealthily at her rouged cheeks and painted eyelids, and men staring boldly with impudent eyes at her unconcealed charms. The "beautiful Jewess," the "fast American," the "queen of Paris," were the names by which she was pointed out, and with them were promptly coupled those of her prominent admirers. The sensation seemed to be delightful to the renowned beauty, for she leaned far out of her box, talking and laughing as unconcernedly as if she had been in her own famous boudoir, where so many a fair name and honorable station had been forever lost through her wiles. Soon, however, the ballet proved the stronger attraction, for if she was liberal in the display of her charms, her rivals on the stage were still more so, and when, at last, the opera commenced and nothing of the music could be heard because of her over-loud conversation, the wrath of the Romans arose, and they demanded silence. The false queen, however, enjoyed the turmoil, and the more she saw her enemies losing their temper the louder she laughed and the more contemptuous she became. But alas! her hour had come—great grim gendarmes appeared at the door of her box, and a gentleman in black, ironically smiling, informed her that the Syndic of the city requested her immediately to return to her lodgings. Perhaps an exciting drama would have been enacted within the narrow limits of her box, but the presence of the gaunt soldiers outside probably recalled to her the hard-hearted officials who had driven her not long ago from Paris and even from France, after her last lover had killed himself at her door, and she yielded. Unabashed, however, by her defeats, she appeared next day on the Pincian Hill in all the absurd splendor of her eccentric costume, astonishing and amusing the good Romans by the scrupulous consistency with which the blue color of her choice was transferred to every one of her belongings. For even the Cuban poodle, which she held by a long blue ribbon, had been dyed blue over night, and great was the delight of the hundreds of merry children who daily assemble on that favored promenade, at seeing for once in their lives a blue dog. Poor creature! He had to pay dear for his novel beauty. It turned out that his bright color contained, like so many of our modern dyes, a poisonous element, and when in the morning, upon discovering the unusual tinge of his usually snow-white hair, he had, dog-like, busily licked himself dry, he had unconsciously committed suicide. For the penalty was not slow in coming, and ere evening fell the blue poodle was no more.

Jesse R. Grant as a Poet.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:

In noticing the death of Jesse R. Grant, the father of the President, and late Postmaster at Covington, Ky., several public journals have referred to his propensity for writing verses. I believe he gave some specimens of his skill in this way in the autobiographical sketches which he contributed to the New York *Ledger* a few years ago. He certainly took great delight in that sort of composition, and continued it until disease had mentally and physically disabled him. There are numerous albums in this city and vicinity—for the old gentleman was gallant as he was poetical—that contain examples of his rhyming efforts. From one of these, in possession of a young lady of this city, I am permitted to copy the following. It was evidently suggested by a picture on the opposite page representing Ulysses, on his return from Troy, bending his long-disused bow preparatory to slaying the suitors of his Queen. B.

CINCINNATI, O., July 3, 1873.

I.

Ulysses, King of Ithaca,
Was full of artifice they say;
Not so Ulysses, President
Of the U. S.; in him is bent
The utmost guilelessness and sense
And wisdom, with the least pretense.
He has no need of artifice
To carry any end of his;
He is direct, and plain, and free,
As should the people's ruler be;
Foe he is one of them, and feels
His own desires the Commonweal's
Ambitious only to be thought
Deserving of the place he sought;
And always ready to lay down
The power he never deemed his own.

II.

And all the wife that she should be
Is his beloved Penelope;
No arrow from the bow he flies,
That she his hand may recognize;
Absence for years or battle's storm
Cannot disguise that face and form.
To her his eye the soul shines through,
As Hesperus the translucent blue;
His spirit ever looking on her
With the first loving glance that won her!

And the olive plants around his table
Are equal to the best in fable;
With manliness and beauty graced,
In form and look their parents traced;—
Blest be their father, and blest be me,
The father of such a son as he.

July, 1865. J. R. GRANT.

An American Girl Captures an Italian Captain.

From the American Register (Paris).

On the 15th ult., at the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, Miss Mary Peck, of Hartford, Conn., was married to the Cav. Giovanni Danesi, of Turin. The witnesses for the bride were Mr. Washburne, United States Minister, and Mr. Richard Willis, of New York; for the bridegroom, Count de Roye and Count de Colobiano, of the Italian Legation in Paris, formerly Chargé d'Affaires in Washington. A very pleasant spectacle of American and Italian unity was that offered by the stately pair as they stood before the high altar of the church, the centre of a semicircle of fair women and handsome men, who filled the immediate front of the sanctuary. The bride, whose toilet was pronounced by those competent to judge of such matters, to have been of exceeding taste and elegance, and commensurate with her ample fortune, was still more distinguished by her intellectual gracefulness and amiability of manners, which are joys in any woman, and should make the husband a very happy man. The bridegroom comes of a military family. His father was a Colonel, and two of his uncles Lieutenant-Generals in the Italian army. One of them died last year.

Capt. Danesi made all the late Italian campaigns, was severely wounded at Solferino, had several military orders for his gallantry on the field, and still holds the rank of honorary Captain in the army. During our war he went to the United States as an interested spectator of our great struggle, and served for some months as Major of Cavalry. Present at the marriage ceremony and at the subsequent reception were Mrs. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, who matronized the bride; Mrs. Richard Willis, well known in New York society, and much admired for her personal loveliness and sweet manners; Comtesse Stephanie de la Pagerie, a name pre-eminent and honored among the European aristocracy; Countess de Roye, one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of Paris; Count Tanza, military attache of the Italian Legation at Paris; Mrs. Thompson, of New York, and her fair daughter, and many others.

Woman's Rights Among the Modocs.

A correspondent who has visited the Modocs as prisoners of war says: "The harmony existing in these Modoc families is wonderful to behold. Never have I seen its equal in any other country. The woman has things her own way all the time. She can get up first in the morning, build the fire, clean up the premises, lug all the rations from the Commissary's to her home, do the cooking, wrap the rags about the children, and never be interfered with once. The male Modoc never gets under foot. He remains under the blankets until he is satisfied that 'muck-a-muck' is ready, and then he comes forth and eats. He seldom or never trifles with the domestic economy of the establishment as long as he gets enough food. Under these circumstances the wives ought to look bright and happy. But they do not. Mrs. Steamboat and Mrs. Huka and Mrs. Bogus and every other woman who has the privilege of taking care of a man, and the children he begets, look prematurely aged and unhappy. Bogus Charley says there is no satisfying these women anyway; that he has three or four squaws, and none of them are cheerful unless shaken up occasionally."

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., NO. 7 HAWLEY Building, have in hand to loan for 5 years, on improved city real estate, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HAND, IN SUMS OF from $3,000 to $5,000. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDRE'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT SECOND-HAND 6-PASSENGER ROCKaway for sale, cheap. 225 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF CARRIAGE AND work horses; also, some cheap stock; new and second-hand harness of all kinds, and buggies new and old. Good stabling for drovers and farmers. Money advanced on all goods, &c. 421 State-st. BRIGGS & ARNOLD.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner State, has for sale eight horses, twelve buggies, three phaetons, two close carriages, ten sets of single and four sets of double harness, being the balance left of a large livery stock. Will be sold at any reasonable price; also a first-class hearse, on time, to a responsible party.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS AT Eastern prices, at PROSSER & CO.'S, 274 State-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. REPAIRING promptly attended to, at 269 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO LITHOGRAPHERS—A transferer, who also understands chromos, with a capital of $4,000, wishes to join in partnership with responsible party. Address V 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in real estate; centrally located in Evanston, and improve to rent or sell. WM. P. JONES, 209 LaSalle-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES AND ALL LAW BUSINESS ATTENDED to promptly. BUSH, 347 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX EASILY EARN $15 and upward per week. Special novelties. Required by everybody. Room 13, 148 East Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LOT 60x125 FEET on South Park-av., near Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-rooms, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, OAK-ST.—LOT 90x112 on Oak-st., near Rush. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE CONTAINING 5 ROOMS, 2 wardrobes, 1 pantry and a summer shanty, for $350 cash; 3 years' lease in the rear. Inquire within at 12 Hurlbut-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SIXTH-ST.—TWO ACRES ON the corner of Wallace and Forty-sixth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, BY A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block: The elegant two-story and basement brick house and lot 40x145, east front, on Calumet-av., just south of Twenty-second-st. The two-story and basement brick, with lot 48x128, on Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. 64x112 feet on North LaSalle-st., just north of Chicago-av., east front. Two-story frame house, with lot 50x150, on southwest corner Grace-av. and Sixty-fourth-st., one block from Woodlawn Station and one block from gate of great South Park. 150x160 northeast corner Burnside and Seventy-sixth-st. We want cash, and will sell any of the property at a great sacrifice.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-CLASS central realty, and would assume an incumbrance of $25,000 to $30,000; the 20-acre block No. 22, southeast corner Thirty-fifth and Wallace-sts., unincumbered, and title direct from Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 103 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—12-ROOM FRAME house, barn, lot 25x130 to 20-foot paved alley, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; value, $20,000; no incumbrance; will take two good houses in exchange. STANLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 YEARS' TIME, 8 PER CENT; choice property, near Drexel Boulevard and in Blanchard Tract. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, owner, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS. LOT 25X125 on Parker-av.; $1,000 cash, $1,000 in trade, $1,000 in one year, $2,500 in two years at 8 per cent. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—50x132 FEET ON MADISON-AV., RUNning through to Tompkins-place, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. A desirable residence lot for sale cheap. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY, DAVIS, SHOBER, Wood, and Park-sts., at less than auction prices, for the next 30 days, to close out a joint interest. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE — ASHLAND-AV. — THREE-STORY stone-front house, 16 rooms, modern improvements, brick barn, lot 23x150, on Ashland-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts. Will be sold at an actual sacrifice. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING, centrally located, price $40,000, on fair terms. Inquire Room 29, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON SHURTLIFF-AV., 6 rooms and basement, in fine order. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STORE NO. 388 WEST MADISON-ST., with 8 rooms and premises; 5 years' ground rent at low rates. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house 10 rooms, lot 25x175, No. 1371 Indiana-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 151 WESTERN-AV., NEAR FULton-st., 2-story frame, lot 42x125; can be had for $1,500 under market value. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS suitable for manufacturing purposes corner Ogden and Kinzie-sts; no cash payment required if purchaser will improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT FRONTING 183 FT. ON DREXEL Boulevard, 125 feet on Union-av., and 160 feet on Cottage Grove-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—COTTAGE AND lot on West Lake-st., near Hoyne. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x120 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.

This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.

Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property its prominence.

The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to

ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.:

ACRE PROPERTY:

Several desirable tracts of acre property in the vicinity of Humboldt, Central and South Parks.

10 acres at Irving Park.

10 acres at Brighton.

Very desirable and cheap lots in Hyde Park, Englewood, Cornell.

Several fine lots near Humboldt Park.

Lots on Eighteenth, Evans and Wood-sts., one block from Ashland-av.; on easy terms.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with half an acre of ground, situated on one of the most desirable corners, with extensive lake-shore view and other perspectives, within three minutes' walk of stations, churches, schools, and stores; 2-story brick house, with Mansard roof and commodious and dry cellar, gas, large street sewer, rain and good well-water. Fine and flourishing shrubbery, trees, etc. Owner is going East and must dispose of property. For terms and price address Q 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL corner, 50x125, at Maplewood. Only those who have the cash and mean business need apply to M. A. BONIEL, rear of 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS NEAR HUMboldt Park, on high and dry ground, only two blocks from cars, with good water. Several fine houses already built, and other improvements made. If you wish a home for a house, or lot to build on, at a reasonable price, or for an investment, this is your chance; lots for sale cheap, on easy terms. Give me a call. Price only $350; terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW 8-ROOM HOUSES, WITH porches, bay windows, bath-rooms, payments only $300 per year, at Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot. Fare 7c. W. P. JONES, 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOTS NO. 7, 10 AND 11, BLOCK NO. 8, in Egandale, being on Lexington-av., nearly opposite the residence of Lester Bradner, Esq., and near the corner of Fifty-third-st., very desirable lots and in a choice locality. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to W. K. ACKERMAN, 88 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, 32 5-ACRE blocks in n e ¼ Sec 21, 38, 14, on Sheridan-av., Seventy-ninth-st., between depots on Chicago & Great Eastern and Rock Island Railroad. S. L. BROWN, 119 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 ACRES good prairie land, some timber, one mile from Hobart Depot, on P. W. & C. Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $750; cash $150; balance 1, 2, and 3 years; no agency business. J. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 4 ACRES good dry improved land, ¼ mile from Hobart Depot, on P. W. & C. Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $325; cash $100; balance $15 per month; no agency business. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, A NEW FIRST-CLASS 2-story frame-house, 10 rooms, good cellar, and barn. Lot is 132x132, well-improved. Parties desiring a home in this thriving suburb will do well to examine this property, as it can be had on very reasonable terms. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A BRICK house and large lot at Evanston; a choice location in this unsurpassed suburb; small cash payment. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 25, 37, 13, being in N. W. ¼ and adjoining Clifton; very desirable for subdivision, with all privileges of railroad passes, and will have a railroad depot on the ground within 90 days. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, AT extremely low prices. If you want property in this fine suburb, give me a call and get a bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 3¼ ACRES OF BEAUtiful land situated 12 minutes' walk from depot at Evanston; price $2,800 cash. Call or address J. R. FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE-THIRD OR HALF INTEREST IN central real estate in Evanston; large inducements to any one with capital to build on same for rent or sale. W. P. JONES, 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED farm in Rice Co., Minn., near Faribault; also one in Linn Co., Mo.; will be sold less than value, or exchanged for good stocks of merchandise or Chicago property; will pay some cash, or assume. WILLIAMS, 83 South Canal.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE, FROM 4 TO 7 rooms, in a good nice neighborhood. Will pay $2,000 cash. D 68, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW PORTABLE AGRIcultural boiler and engine, 8x12, on wheels. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 122 and 126 Michigan-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 495 MICHIGANav.—A deep bay horse, one white hind foot, weight about 1,000 pounds, mane lays on left side, fresh scratch on forehead, fresh shod all around. A liberal reward paid for his return to J. L. HALLOWELL, 495 Michigan-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT MERCHANDISE TO the amount of $5,000, for which I will trade three lots on Wentworth-av., 100 feet from boulevard. Farm and some cash dry goods, and notions preferred. Owner of the same will be in this city for a few days, can be found at 199 East Lake, or at Capt. Hiller's, 148 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK DWELLINGS, 12 ROOMS each, new, and with all modern improvements, Nos. 37 and 39 DePuyster-st. Apply at 39 DePuyster-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON MILL, DEERING, AND McGregor-sts., from $10 to $15 per month. GILBERT & GIVINS, 95 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK and marble front house near Ellis Park, cheap. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BARN, AND furniture for sale cheap, at 327 Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire of JOHN SMITH, 45 Clark-st., rear of Sherman House.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE 894 STATE-ST., 14 ROOMS, water, and gas, in perfect repair. Rent low. Inquire at restaurant, 894 State-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF BASEMENT cottage, No. 450 Butterfield-st., consisting of 3 rooms, pantry, and 5 closets; newly papered and painted. Inquire in the premises.

TO RENT—118 WEST LAKE-ST., FOR BOARDING house. Call at 280 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, WITH large grounds well improved, good garden, barn, carriage house, etc., southwest corner Tyler and Hayes-sts., Park, or all the furniture for sale if desired, as owner is going to Europe. W. H. PHARE, 143 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON THIRTYsixth-st.; all modern improvements. New house No. 73 Ohio-st., suitable for two or more families or good boarding-house. Also a large house centrally located on North Side, 40 rooms; furniture for sale. Fine house No. 307 West Washington-st., corner Oakley, 12 rooms. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE 364 ELLIS-AV., NICE LARGE yard and shade trees, 11 rooms. Inquire on premises, or J. W. BURDSAL, 132 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, MARBLE OCtagon front, fronting the lake and park; first-class in every respect. Address T 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—364 FULTON-ST., TWO-STORY HOUSE; has 10 rooms, all in good order. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 339 Park-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED front room on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Address T 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 364 FULTON-ST.—TWO VERY nice front rooms, with separate entrance. A rare chance for 3 or 4 young men who want comfortable quarters; first-class board if desired. Terms moderate. No other boarders.

TO RENT—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED, AT 388 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS. APPLY AT ROOM 43 EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at Robinson House, 130 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 35 and 37 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month. Terms very reasonable. At the St. Julien Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—505 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also large room on first floor, with closets, and two single rooms.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL, 6 OR 8 rooms in a well-furnished house, at price to suit tenant; all modern improvements, and everything needed for housekeeping. On Prairie-av. (827), near Sixteenth-st. Or rooms, single, double, and en suite, as desired. Lake view, and cool.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH bed-room and modern conveniences, to one or two single gentlemen without board at 373 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE AND TWO ADJOINING front rooms, handsomely furnished, in a fine private house containing all modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT--STORES.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORE ON MADISON-ST., corner LaSalle, just being completed; rent low for a term of years to good party. Also store now occupied by Jameson & Morse, No. 140 East Madison-st. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STORE 24 EAST KINZIE-st., entrance from Wells-st. depot C. & N. W. R. R. 22 passenger trains daily.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN PRUSSING'S Building, State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at 541 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A BARN OF 12 STALLS, LARGE CARriage room, and wash-stand, gas, and water. Rear of 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 133 RANDOLPH-ST. RENT low. W. J. DAVIS, 136 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORIES OVER HOOley's Theatre, 149 Randolph-st., suitable for a photograph gallery, club rooms, or can be arranged for splendid sleeping rooms. Apply to R. M. HOOLEY.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE ON monthly payments, a small house at Englewood, or some equally accessible place. Address, with particulars, U 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR part of house for a small family; on line of West Madison-st. cars preferred. Address, stating price and location, D 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR part of house on West Side, near street-cars, by a small family. Address, giving location and price, V 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES furnished room in public building (South Side). Aug. 1; references; terms moderate. Address GUY STANTON, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—Parlor and bedroom for two gentlemen, convenient to business. Address, stating price, P 23, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GROCERY STORE WITH COMPLETE STOCK, horse and wagon, for sale; in a good locality, doing a good business; good reasons given for selling. Inquire at 14 State-st., up stairs.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR-STAND for sale; central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

CHANCE FOR A PRINTER OR PUBLISHER—ONE third interest in a first-class daily and weekly paper and jobbing office in a Western city of 1,200 population for sale; price $7,000; part on time. Apply to O. L. TUCKER, 58 Douglas-place.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well-established business in Elgin; will pay $2,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 683, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT. WILL be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 334 West Twelfth-st., 2 doors from Halsted-st.

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE—store and fixtures, and also tools complete. Call at 135 Twenty-second-st.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE at a bargain, South Side. For particulars apply 550 State-st.

ONE-THIRD OR WHOLE OF NEW PLANING-mill, horses, wagons, box-shop, railroad track, &c., for sale, doing a splendid business; a party with from $10,000 to $20,000 cash capital can find a good investment. Address D, Box 18, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH—FOR SALE, THE whole or part interest in a first-class business; best location in the city; goods imported, staple and fancy. Call or address J, 231 North Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED—MAN WITH $1,000 IN ESTABLISHED business; with $1,100 and $2,000 in grocery business. Other good openings requiring $250 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my present place of business, consisting of store 24x 85, two stories high, good dwelling adjoining, with splendid cellar under the whole; wareroom barn, outbuildings, garden, etc. The oldest and best corner in town, doing a good cash business, in a live town surrounded by a good farming community. To a live man who means and understands business, I can offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, JR., Cambridge, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RESTAURANT, confectionery, and ice cream saloon for sale, cheap. Apply immediately at No. 3 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge.

THE LARGEST BEER HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM in Chicago, on the South Side, for sale; one of the very best locations in the city. Daily receipts from $125 to $200. Cash required, $2,500. B. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 75 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A TANNER WHO HAS ABOUT $3,000 capital to take an interest and take charge of a newly-built tannery, located in Wisconsin, capacity from 50 to 100 hides per week; hemlock bark delivered, $3.25; hides on an average cured, 10c; two railroads near; owners of the same live some distance from the tannery, and therefore prefer to have a man take an interest. Owner of the same will be here a few days and would be happy to meet such person, at 133 West Lake-st.

$1,000 PART CASH, WILL BUY A HALF INterest in a well-established cash business, paying $400 per month. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

$1,000 CASH WANTED TO OBTAIN $50,000 IN a new and unprecedented scientific scheme; easily managed. 129 West Madison-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LITTLE GIRL, 11 YEARS OLD, FROM 417 Fifth-av. Cannot talk plain. She had on a calico dress. Her name is Matilda. Any one returning her to the above number will confer a favor on her sorrowing mother.

LOST—CHAIN—IF THE GIRL THAT CALLED AT Wright's Restaurant, 343 Wabash-av., with the ladies' chain will call again, she will receive the reward.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, LEFT HIND LEG WHITE, and white spot on the forehead. The person giving information will be well rewarded. 591 Centre-av.

FOUND—A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF CURRENCY has been found in a bank of this city. Proper owner can gain information of A. SPERRY, 163 State-st.

$10 REWARD—A BIG BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog, with short, curled hair and white breast, and white spots on the nose and under the stomach; and white paws, has been lost. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information about the dog to GILBERT OLSEN, 39 and 41 Milwaukee-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN TEACHer of two years' successful experience as Principal of a Grammar-School in Manchester, N. H., a like position in the West. From a Massachusetts Normal School. Reference, present position. Address A. A. BENNETT, Manchester, N. H.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, stocks of merchandise, or goods of any description bought for cash. Also wanted, a light truck or express wagon and horse, and a good safe. Address B 28, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—JOSEPH B. HALLER'S father is dead. He will confer a great favor by writing at once to Mrs. KATE MITCHELL, Worthington, Ohio.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 17 TO 20 years of age, as invoice clerk. References. Address immediately, K 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST AT 140 WEST MADISON-st., corner Peoria. Call early.

Trades.

WANTED—AT 538 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., first-class cutter for new meat market. Call early.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HONEST BOYS TO drive delivery wagons and take care of horses; must be acquainted with the streets west of Union Park and live with their parents; must be from 15 to 17 years of age. Call early at 433 West Lake-st., near Paulina.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—6 MEN FOR GRAVEL TRAIN; 12 FOR grades; 1 carpenter. Company work, and entirely free fare. Apply at 254 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—20 BOARDING BOSSES, 1,000 LABORers, and 200 choppers; wages, $2 to $2.25 per day; $12 for station work at 20 to 24 cents per yard; company work; no contractors; steady work, and prompt pay. Fare and other charges advanced. By G. V. SNELL, 224 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 20 stone quarrymen, and 50 saw-mill hands; all free fare; also, 20 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 151 South Canal.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 100 RAILROAD MEN, $1.75 to $2 per day; 10 for station work, and 4 farm hands. 80 West Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS, BIG WAGES; 20 section foremen; 50 for gravel trains; 200 for railroads in Wisconsin, $2.25 and $2.40 per day. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR FARM, TUNNEL, SAW-mill, and railroad; wages from $1.75 to $2.50 per day. 273 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Pennsylvania Central Company; entirely free fare; $2 per day. Apply at 36 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN laborers to meet foreman at 132 North Wells-st.; none but good men need apply.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR OHIO, Indiana; also 25 sawmill hands; free fare. Apply at 37 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS TO WORK IN THE quarries and bridges at Louisiana, Missouri, for Reynolds, Salpaugh & Co.; free transportation; will leave Tuesday at 8 p. m. For particulars inquire of THOMAS BEECHER, Agent, at Laurie's Hotel, corner Canal and Madison-sts. No office charge.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRAW SODA water. Apply early Monday morning at BUCK & RAYNER'S Clark-st. store.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AT THE LIVERY stable Nos. 156 and 158 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS WAITER AT CLARKE'S European Hotel, corner of LaSalle and South Water-sts.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS salesman, to solicit orders from private families for a tea house in this city. Address Q 11 Tribune office, for 3 days.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, to do general housework in a small family; must be able to read and write, and furnish the best of references. Direct applications to Box 534, P. O.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT NO. 286 BURNSIDE-st., near Twentieth.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SWEDE, OR GERman girl, for general housework in family of three; must be first-class cook and laundress, and come well recommended. Inquire for MRS. WALKER, at 889 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., in morning, or after 6 in the evening.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR THE DINING-ROOM and second-work, and one for washing and ironing and second-work. Apply at 234 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, AT No. 132 South Sangamon-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APply, with good references, at 806 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — SHOE-STITCHERS, AT 264 WEST Twelfth-st.; none but experienced hands need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ATTENTION—TO TRAVEL anywhere in North America by a man who has extensive acquaintance in all directions, and a general knowledge of business. The best of references given. Address V. M. T. Post-Office Box 227, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY A competent bookkeeper, whose health requires outdoor employment. Best city references given. Address K 60, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MILLer. Please address PAUL RITTER, 100 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — AS MOUNTER AND mould-cutter in a picture-frame factory. Address WILLIAM RANKIN (late of New York), 56 Linden-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWEgian who learned as gunsmith in the old country. Has good experience in filing. Wants situation in a machine shop, brass shop, or any kind of work like that. Is willing to work for small wages, or go as apprentice if steady employment is to be obtained. Address J. WALL, 43 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MILLer and stone-dresser. Best of references given. Address P E, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A COOK. CALL IN the rear of 167 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook or laundress. Call for two days 239 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A small family to do general housework. Apply at 908 South Clark-st., up stairs.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or 2 gentlemen.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD, COMFORTABLE rooms, with board at $5.50 and $6. Day-board $3.50 per week.

140 CORNER WARREN-AV. AND WOOD-ST.—Furnished suite of rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with good board and pleasant surroundings.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

396 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE, NEWLY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; also single rooms; references required.

508 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

806 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH A HANDsomely furnished parlor, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References positively exchanged.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st. Branch Office, 873 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND WEED MACHINE, must be in good order. Address, giving price and style, R 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF STORE AND DWELLING, Room on Halsted-st., near Madison, together with store fixtures and household furniture. The building contains 7 rooms besides the store, which is 21x82 feet. For particulars apply to J. C. CROOKER, 121 LaSalle-st., Boone Block, Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE, TO PAY ADvances, two almost new Brunswick billiard tables, and several new open buggies. Can be seen at 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN, COST $250. WILL sell for $100 cash. Apply rear of 121 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, &c., promptly attended to by DIXON & WEBB, No. 148 Fifth-av., and Room 1, No. 119 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN—IF YOU WANT A first-class cylinder or other office desk at factory prices, or any kind of office work at prices to suit the times, call or address R. T. HAMBROOK, Factory northwest corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts. Balusters, newel-posts, table legs, and brackets on hand; carving, scroll and circular sawing to order. Give us a call. R. T. HAMBROOK.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED—A BUILDER TO BUILD a factory brick house according to plan, &c., taking as part payment a lot in a good location, the balance in money. Apply to WM. BROWN, 270 West Twelfth-st., where plan and specifications can be seen.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A TRIANgular-shaped piece of land, near Twenty-second-st., having a frontage on three good business streets of over 100 feet. A very desirable point for a hotel or business block. Apply, until July 15, to JOHN C. LONG, Republic Life Building, Room 15.

TO LEASE—WILL GIVE FOUR YEARS' LEASE, cheaply, of city, on business west lot, Halsted, to barn district, near LaSalle-st. No agency business. Address K 32, Tribune office.

FARM AND GARDEN.

[illegible]wing and a Mixed Husbandry—Hopsies for Hay, and Sheep-Husbandry—Sharon Springs—Fencing—Selling Corn to Farmers—Flour-Sacks.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

MY SUMMER TOUR, July 7, 1873.

MONTGOMERY CO., N. Y., July 3.—This county is one of the great hop-growing counties of the State. The farm on which I am now stopping contains 160 acres, or a quarter-section of land. Five acres are in hops; 40 acres, meadow; 33 acres, woodland; 40, pasture; corn, 21 acres; drilled corn for soiling, 2 acres; winter wheat, 5 acres; oats, 8; potatoes, 1 acre; orchard, house-grounds, yard, and buildings, 8 acres. Twenty-two milch-cows, 4 head of horses, and 3 calves are all the stock the farm will carry. This farm-work is all done by three men; and, in the winter, the wood is cut, and hauled, and prepared for the year.

THE HOP-YARD

is the source of the greatest anxiety, both on account of the yield and the price of the crop, which is liable to great fluctuations, ranging from 10 cents to 50 cents per pound. At the former price there is a loss. Hops vary largely in yield, say from 500 to 2,300 pounds, the average being about 1,000 pounds.

THE HOP-INSECT

is a great drawback to hop-culture. In order to save the crop, early picking is resorted to, and, as the vines have to be cut for picking, and as they bleed, this bleeding seriously impairs them for the next crop. This insect is of the family of plant-lice or aphides, and thus far no remedy has been discovered. Nostrums have been patented from time to time, but they have been of no practical value.

There is also the

HOP-GRUB,

a worm that eats off the roots. This grub can be destroyed by exposing the roots, near the stem of the plant, when they may be hand-picked, and the birds also aid in destroying them. They eat off the stem at the root; but, if the root at that point is exposed, the grub will not molest it. It is, therefore, of the first importance to attend to this work.

I said there was no remedy for the aphides, but vigorous growth in hops, as in all other plants attacked by this family of insects, has much to do with the result; therefore, early and constant culture will have its good effects, and go far to ward off the damage.

In hop-culture, manure is essential to success, and dry, gravelly land is considered the best, and we see hop-yards on the hills; and, this morning, I have been looking through my glass at hop-yards at the highest point of culture on the Cherry Valley Mountains, a spur of the Adirondacks. We may, therefore, infer from this that the corn-lands of Illinois would not be the best adapted to this crop. Heavy dews and foggy weather sometimes blight and rust it. Showery weather, alternated with a hot, scorching sun, is also disastrous to the crop.

IN REGARD TO CULTURE,

there must be no neglect, and all the yards that I have seen are clear of weeds as the best-kept garden, while the vines have been carefully tied up. A yard of 8 acres will keep one man constantly employed until the hops are fully set, or the period when the vines cease to extend.

The plants are set 7 by 8 feet, and two poles are set to each hill. This leaves the space cultivated by plow and cultivator 6 by 6 feet, and in one direction 1, and the other 2, feet for the hoe. We have a few hop-yards in Central Illinois, but the owners appear to know nothing about the business, if one is to judge of the management here.

It will be seen that a mixed husbandry is the order of the day in this part of the country, and, though hops occupy a large space in the business of the farm, they really occupy a small part of the area, and must be flanked with stock-growing or the dairy, that will supply the manure which is at the bottom of the success.

The poles, and hop-house for drying and stowing, are large items of cost. White cedar poles come from Canada, and cost on the cars 12½ cents each; add to this the cost of hauling from the depot, sharpening and setting, and we have, for the 1,400 poles required for an acre, $350. There has been a time of great prosperity, when hops commanded 50 cents a pound; but now the business is considered rather precarious, on account of the insects, and low, fluctuating prices. Many yards have been abandoned, and the poles put to other use.

SHARON SPRINGS, July 4.—A heavy rain-fall this morning is hailed with great joy, as the few light showers had done little more than to lay the dust. Some farmers have commenced haying, though there is little else to cut than

WHITE DAISIES,

that manage to grow in spite of the drouth. These daisies are a source of annoyance, and can only be destroyed by summer-follow and the pasturing of sheep; but the tariff has a bad effect on sheep-husbandry, and we seldom see a flock of sheep, and these few are of long wool, and kept mainly for mutton.

SHARON SPRINGS

is a summer resort that is largely patronized for the salubrity of its climate, and the supposed medicinal value of its waters. The elevation above the sea is about 2,000 feet. The scenery is grand and romantic, and, to most people, the water is more palatable than that of Saratoga. The numerous hotels and boarding-houses are beginning to fill up, and the season may be said to be fairly in the tide of prosperity.

This range of hills is chiefly a slate formation, in many places showing the upheaval. Above the springs are large deposits of water-lime and other impure limestone, and some of the free stone containing iron. The sulphur springs are so strongly impregnated with this mineral in the form of sulphurous gases, as to be sensible to the olfactories for a long distance. A little above, are the magnesia springs; lower down, those of chalybeate; and, above all, the iron springs. In this great variety of mineral-water in the same neighborhood, nearly all people find one or more of them to their taste; but it is probable that, after all, the pure mountain-air has more to do for invalids than the water itself.

The people have flocked in to-day from the country to

CELEBRATE THE DAY;

but the visitors took no part in the festivities, and remained in their rooms until a late hour in the afternoon, when the streets were filled with fashion, and the springs were crowded with drouthy invalids. We had an oration from a sprig of the law at Albany, who gave a fair synopsis of Lossing's History of the Revolution, to which he added a comparison between the Congress that met at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, and the late Credit-Mobilier Congress, not flattering to the latter. The day closed with climbing a greased pole, colored gentlemen walking in a sack, running wheelbarrows blindfold, and fireworks. The love of fun is always first and foremost with the Hollander, and these people from the farms are mainly descendants of the country of dykes and canals. One of them told me that his father was a Hessian officer under Gen. Burgoyne, and fought at the battle of Saratoga.

This hill-country is devoted to hop-culture and the dairy; and, if one could judge from the general good appearance of the farms, he would be impressed with the idea of successful farming. The grass-crop is short and pasturage close; but the farmers are rejoicing in

CHEAP WESTERN CORN.

This can be had at the price per ton of hay, and will be largely used for the first time in the history of this part of the State. At Little Falls, the farmers were thinking of selling part of their stock; but here they propose to hold it, and make up the short hay crop with Western corn. At Little Falls corn was selling at 62 cents, while at Canajoharie it is 56. Corn must go to Albany and return, and this is one of the reasons for the difference. Corn cannot be grown here at a profit at $1 a bushel, and, at the present low prices, it will be largely used. This is a new demand, and one that the railroads will have an interest in fostering, as it will benefit the home-industries and the home-population, and thus add to the local business of the roads.

THE FENCING.

BUEL, July 5.—The material for rail-fencing has disappeared from the woodland, and the present rail-fences are the last. The fence-posts now used come from Canada, and are of yellow cedar, and the boards are of hemlock. These boards are 13 feet long, and from 8 to 10 inches in width. The posts are set 12 feet apart, and this forms a panel. In the old fences of this kind, the boards are morticed into the posts; but, of late years, they are put on with a batten, and spiked to the post with a 60d or 7-inch spike-nail. The batten is of some kind of hard wood,—beech, maple, or oak. These are cut 3 or 4 inches wide, 4 feet long, and ¾ of an inch thick. The spike is driven through the batten just below the board, so that the lower edge of the board shall rest on the spike. The boards are lapped at the posts. This makes a much more durable fence than when small nails are used, as with us. With oak-posts, a 40d nail would answer a good purpose, and cost some less. In case the fence is to be moved, which is often the case now, the spike and boards are separated from the post without damage. I was shown a fence made of swamp-oak posts, the posts of which are supposed to have been set 100 years. Fence-posts set 30 years are common, and ash and oak-rails 50 years old are quite sound, and promise to last another generation. Stone-walls are much used, but the system of farming that obtains requires a large amount of movable fences, and that must sooner or later make a demand for the growing of forest-trees for the purpose. Fifty years hence, the Illinois farmers will be better supplied with timber than those of New York.

CANAJOHARIE, July 7.—Western corn is selling at this point for 55 to 56 cents per bushel. One house delivered to wagons to-day 2,000 bushels from a canal-boat load of 7,800 bushels.

THIS CORN

was purchased at Buffalo, afloat, for 42 cents; and the freight to this place is 7½ cents; elevator charges, 1 cent. To this is to be added commission and insurance; but the sum I did not learn. Probably the total cost in the warehouse here was 52 cents, being a margin for selling of 3 to 4 cents. Farmers are anxious to contract for ninety days' delivery, and a few sales have been made; but to-day the sales are made for immediate delivery. The hay-crop is less than half a one, and it will require a large amount of corn to supply the deficiency. While the Illinois farmer is grieving over the low price of corn, the farmers here are rejoicing in cheap corn. The oats are heading out from six inches to a foot high; but the few fields of winter wheat in this heavy slate land look quite promising, the stand being very fine and the straw two feet high. The late showers have had a good effect on the pastures and other crops, but the hay-crop is beyond improvement. The ever-present white daisy is beginning to ripen, and must be cut without delay.

SACKS VS. FLOUR-BARRELS.

Last winter I stood by to see a car-load of flour that came in sacks unloaded, and one-fourth of the sacks were more or less damaged, and at least two barrels of the flour had to be emptied into barrels in order to save it. To-day I spent an hour in the flour-sack factory at this place, where ten tons of manilla paper are converted into sacks daily. This paper is almost as strong as a Stark seamless sack, and must answer all the purposes of flour-barrels, and at about one-third of the cost. Both jute, and the tow from our Western flax-straw, as made at Dixon, and other points, have been tested; but this material is not sufficiently strong for the purpose, and thus far the old manilla rope is the only thing that has given satisfaction. The factory is now turning out 30,000 sacks per day, being equal to 7,500 barrels. Just think of a flour-barrel factory that would make that number of barrels daily; what an army of men it would employ, cutting the staves and hoops, and putting them into form. As steam takes the place of sailing vessels, the old rope will disappear, and then the prairie will be called upon to grow a fibre that will answer the purpose. It would be well if the Trustees of our Industrial University would give this subject attention, and thus anticipate the future. Sooner or later we must have such an industry among us, and we may as well begin to cast about for the material and the men to manage the business. The oak-forests are rapidly disappearing, and cooperage is advancing in cost, and a good substitute, if cheap and reliable, will be duly appreciated. RURAL.

SOME ENIGMAS OF DEATH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In last Monday's TRIBUNE, under the head of "Some Enigmas of Death," you discussed the frightful destruction of human life, and closed by soliciting an expression from philosophers on the subject; in pursuance of which I will take the liberty of addressing you, in the simplest language, a few of my notions in regard to it. The first and most important step toward reform is to ascertain the cause of the evil in question, and to this I will try to confine myself.

That we are creatures of circumstances, and that our bodies and minds are principally built up by the exercise they are subjected to, may be learned from ordinary observation. By proper training and exercise, a man may enlarge and strengthen his muscles, and otherwise develop a vigorous body; he then is competent to make a good worker or a good bruiser. Exercise has more to do in the development of our bodies than the kind of food we eat; and this principle is far more potent in regard to the mind. By the constant exercise of the mental organs of destructiveness, they may become so developed as to fit a man for a good soldier, a good butcher, or a murderer. Mental development is almost wholly the result of thought, and thoughts are engendered by our surroundings,—by what we do, hear, and read. Preachers apply themselves to the exercise of our minds by supplying them with religious thoughts when undertaking to convert us; successful politicians never undertook the regulation of our diet in order to draw us into their party, but it was by getting us to listen to their speeches, by reading their newspapers, by singing their songs, by training in their processions,—in short, by exercising our minds with the thoughts they furnished.

A right beginning will generally lead to a successful end in all things; therefore, it is highly important that the formation of a character should begin right. The physiological principle, that the disposition of a child is much owing to the condition and habits of its mother during gestation, has been known for ages; even the most illiterate mothers were aware of it. The foundation of the mind is laid in the person's embryo state, for we know that children are born with brains variously developed. Children, therefore, come into the world with natural inclinations which were formed by the exercise of the mother's mind during pregnancy. Now, who is responsible for the foundings of future minds? Not the mothers,—for they are governed by surrounding circumstances,—but those who furnished the thoughts that exercised their minds. Temperance-lecturers assure us that there are "born drunkards"; so also are there born murderers. A Biblical proverb is, "As the twig is bent, so the tree inclines." In many children, the cruel disposition is early manifested by their delight in killing or tormenting insects. When they have learned to read, their favorite literature is the dime-novels of adventures with Indians, bears, etc. The boys, as soon as able to carry one, must have a gun, and go out and shoot something, just for the sake of gratifying their destructive propensities; and, the more they kill, the more they want to. Their talk among themselves is about fighting, or something with which violence is concerned; their first newspaper-reading is what comes under the head of "The Trigger," in the sporting columns; and so they progress in cultivating their already over-large destructive faculties.

Newspapers are now the most cogent instruments for the guidance of the public mind, and they, more than anything else, are responsible for the prevailing affairs of this and future generations; and here I wish to make a little lecture to THE TRIBUNE; it is this as much as anything that induced me to write. I am a frequent reader of THE TRIBUNE, but do not admire its spirit and sentiments bearing upon this subject (not supposing that you care about it). A newspaper as prominent and widely-circulated as it must exert a great influence in shaping opinions; now, in which direction is it leading?—what spirit is it awakening?—and what mental organs is it stimulating? Take, for instance, its editorials on the Modoc Indians, for the last six months; did the spirit there manifested—did the invectives of "red devils," "outlawed savages," etc.—have a tendency toward softening or inflaming the passions? The maudlin sentimentalism sneeringly condemned by THE TRIBUNE may, after all, lead to better results than its vengeful urgings of summary punishment.

Again; there are the executions of the death penalty, on which newspapers will elaborate with gloating satisfaction,—the merited justice meted out,—the outraged law vindicated. These reports are eagerly devoured by all classes of society; and what mental organs do such stimulate? Let these articles be written in a style so as to create pity instead of vengeance. My philosophy would teach me that every hanging causes far more murderous inclination than it prevents.

The state of society, when depending for safety on the terror of the law, is in a very unhealthy condition. The man who is only prevented from killing another by fear of the law is, in one sense, a murderer. Laws, I think, are seldom thought of when such deeds are committed; and, if they are, from the very nature of violent persons, they will be treated with defiance. I am for the largest personal liberty possible, and in principle opposed to all prohibitions; but I believe that that of the liquor-traffic—which is somewhat agitated—would be of incalculable benefit to society; yet I would favor the prohibition of the general fire-arms, and the confining of hunting and fishing to commissioned persons, before I would that of the liquor-traffic, believing that the former is the most demoralizing and injurious. LORENZO RANK.

OSWEGO, Ill., July 10, 1873.

REMARKS.—THE TRIBUNE is something of a Free Parliament, and we give place to the novel views of the writer of the foregoing with the hope that the discussion will bring others into the field. Whether hunting and fishing are demoralizing practices, tending to familiarize persons with bloodshed and death-agonies, is a question which has received some attention in England. Those who hold that hunting for mere sport is a cruel and debasing practice seem to have the better of the argument.

THE FOURTH-OF-JULY SPEECH OF THE EDITOR OF THE ROCKFORD GAZETTE.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 11, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see in your issue of yesterday a letter from this place, giving an account of the Farmers' pic-nic held at Burritt, in this county, on the Fourth. In the letter there is a reference to a few remarks made by myself on that occasion, which is calculated, I think, to convey a wrong impression in regard to what I did say. There has been considerable discussion of those remarks, and I think undue perversion of them, and the letter of your correspondent is calculated to increase an erroneous impression, and that, too, by means of your extended circulation. I have, in view of the circumstances, written out as well as I could, from memory, what I *did* say on the occasion referred to, and, if you would do me the justice to publish it, I should esteem it a great favor. Yours, truly,

ABRAHAM E. SMITH.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE ROCKFORD GAZETTE.

I am really at a loss to know why I, arriving on the grounds so late, and neither a lawyer, accustomed to public speaking, nor a farmer, acquainted with your feelings, am called upon. Not but what I would like to be the latter. For three weeks I tried to be a farmer, but then I gave it up, satisfied it was not my avocation, and that perhaps I was not smart enough for it. It always seemed to me that a farmer was as near independent as a man can well be, and there is nothing that suits me better than independence. And yet, after all, the farmer is dependent (tho' not on individuals) on towns and cities for markets for his products. Hence, while I want every one to have his rights, I deprecate and condemn the efforts of some men to make it appear that every man who is not a farmer, is necessarily an enemy of the farmer. We are all part and parcel of one great State, and one great nation, and so interwoven are our interests that no one class can long prosper at the expense of another without serious injury to all. The consumer is necessary to the prosperity of the producer, for what good would it be for farmers to raise their grain if there were no one to eat it but themselves?

It is one of the best results of civilization that pursuits are diversified. All cannot be farmers; some must be merchants, some printers, some lawyers, some doctors, and so on. Although, if all would be sure of success, they had better choose farming, for statistics show that while nine out of every ten merchants fail, nine out of every ten farmers succeed.

It is popular now-a-days to talk about capital oppressing labor; this is a mere demagogue cry, and really "bosh." It is a fact that capitalists are to-day controlled almost absolutely by labor. All trades have their "Unions," and no employer is permitted now-a-days to control his own office or workshop, if he steps upon any of the rules of these Unions. You farmers find it so in regard to hands, and you all know who controls our kitchens. I have frequently found, at the end of the year, that I have received less for my labor than I have paid to different employes. That is, reckoning the money invested in my business worth 10 per cent., I have realized less than what the interest would amount to, in addition to what I have paid to certain men for labor. And you farmers have too often found yourselves in the same fix, I doubt not.

We must remember that the most exhausting toil in the world in brain-work. It is not those who labor with muscle that alone do hard work. Some of the richest men in this country are dying and have died of overwork, as Horace F. Clark, the great railroad man, did the other day. Let us honor labor and its results everywhere.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, I hold that the farmers of our adjoining district did right in shelving Judge Lawrence and electing Judge Craig in his place. There is nothing wrong in demanding that a Judge should go on the Bench sound on this great question of the day. During ante-war times, no Judge could go on the United States Supreme Court Bench unless he was known to hold that "negroes had no rights that white men were bound to respect." Since then, no Judge has been allowed to go on that Bench who was not known to hold, whatever he might hold on any other points, that "all men are equal under the law." So, now that the main question of the day is to stay the onward march of giant monopolies, and secure cheap transportation, I believe that no Judge should be put on the Bench who is not heartily with the people, and right on this great question.

I would not pursue any one vindictively. But would ask you early settlers that I see around me now, if you are not better off to-day, even with the railroads as at present conducted, than twenty years ago, when you hauled your grain to Chicago by team, and sold your load for barely enough to pay your expenses home again. Let us do justice, and remember that we are all seeking a livelihood, and all have a common interest in the prosperity of the whole.

There is danger of ill-considered action. Look at the railroad law passed by our late Legislature. Under its provisions, while the freight on grain is a little lower, the freight to Rockford from Chicago on all articles of merchandise is higher. Now, who has to pay for this rise? Why, you farmers, the consumers of dry goods, groceries, and other articles of merchandise. So you are now really worse off than you were before.

The questions of the relation of capital and labor, and of the regulation of railroad transportation, I confess are beyond my reach. They are questions that have not been solved by the ablest minds of the country, nor of the world. The only way seems for us to search it out by experience. I can only hope that you will, in studying this problem, remember that we, the consumers, are not the enemies of you, the producers, that we rejoice in anything that tends to make you prosperous, and feel that unless your toil is fairly requited, our success cannot be expected. And I assure you that in every measure calculated to advance your interests, you will hereafter, as always, have our hearty support.

Unexpectedly called upon, and not being much of a talker, I have spoken to you my honest sentiments, and now retire for other speakers.

FRUIT IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.

GANGES, Allegan Co., Mich., June 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Ganges lies on the border of Lake Michigan, between South Haven and Saugatuck, and, although it has never been puffed up by speculators and fruit-growers' associations, has sent, for a great many years, some of the finest peaches that come to your market every fall. Last winter, though the severest we ever had,—thermometer at 12 and 14 degrees below zero,—has left us a full crop of peaches of all kinds; also, apples, grapes, pears, &c. Some orchards that were left with bare roots (frost taking every one unawares) have lost some peach trees; those the roots of which were covered are as good as ever. Six miles from the lake, those trees have suffered more; and, in Allegan, Kalamazoo, and other places, we hear of all orchards frozen, roots and branches. A. H. P.

AVON SPRINGS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AVON SPRINGS, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 9, 1873.

I hope you will allow me space in your columns to give you some information concerning the properties of these wonderful springs, their curative effects upon invalids, and the pleasant surroundings here. I came here almost an invalid, and find myself, in a short space of time, greatly benefited.

Avon Springs are distant from Rochester about forty miles, and are situated upon the direct line of the Erie Railroad from Buffalo to New York. By rail from Chicago they can be reached in a day-and-a-night's ride, leaving Chicago in the morning at 8 o'clock and arriving at Avon, by way of Rochester (or via. Erie Road from Buffalo), the next morning at 8 o'clock.

The village of Avon lies upon a side-hill, and is said to be one of the most healthful villages to be found anywhere. It has a shaded public square, wide, shaded streets, and neat frame houses, surrounded by all that modern taste or the refinements of wealth can procure. There are five excellent hotels, besides a famous Water-Cure, at all times completely filled with guests. The United States Hotel is in the village, in front of a shaded green, and at the very head of the hill. The Messrs. Simmons Bros., who keep this house, have made it a very popular resort, both for summer and winter. There are over 100 rooms in this hotel, while the dining-room, on the first floor, seats 250 people. The famous Leroy farm adjoining, of 2,000 acres, is owned by the Brothers Simmons, and all the supplies for the table—butter, eggs, cream, fowls, vegetables, etc.—are brought from this farm, and from a fine fruit-garden attached to the hotel.

Within six miles are the famous Caledonia trout-ponds of Seth Green, and the drives thither, as well as all about Avon, are simply delightful, being over smooth roads, and among the most fertile farms in the Valley of the Genesee, the Garden of Western New York.

The celebrated mineral-springs of Avon have a world-wide reputation. Cholera, chills and fever, and miasmatic diseases are never known here; while the sulphur and iron of the waters have the most wonderful curative properties. In rheumatism, scrofula, skin-diseases, dyspepsia, and nervous paralysis, they are equally efficacious; and in neuralgia, headaches, sleeplessness, and debility, they act like magic.

From every window of the United States Hotel,—which is about a mile from the springs,—the view is perfectly grand. Standing at the head of the hills, and looking out over the Valley of the Genesee, miles upon miles, one can count twenty villages, and the eye rests long sweeps of waving field and meadow, wood and tree-top, while Lake Ontario forms a fine background. I have been in foreign countries, and witnessed many fine prospects; but I think the view from the balconies of the "States," north, south, east, or west, unsurpassed in any country.

The hotels immediately at the springs—"Congress Hall" and "Knickerbocker Hall"—are very extensively patronized, mainly by those whose feeble health will not permit them to reside at any considerable distance from the healing waters.

Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston families have spent the summers at Avon year after year; yet there is room for all who come, and a permanent benefit to be derived. When the hotels are full, the private houses entertain guests; and the summer-time brings to the quiet, shaded streets a bustle and a life that are very enjoyable. All those in search of health, rest, occupation, and change, could not do better than to spend a few weeks at Avon Springs.

B. S. W.

THE STORM.

In Hardin County, Ia.

From the Dubuque Times, July 11

The Iowa Falls *Sentinel* gives additional particulars of the Hardin County hurricane, a sketch of which has already appeared in the *Times*. A large crowd had assembled at Alden to celebrate the Fourth, when the tornado-cloud was seen bearing directly towards the devoted town. For a time the wildest consternation prevailed. About a hundred rushed across the river to an excavation, which seemed the most secure place available at the moment; others fled in other directions; and several knelt down in the streets and prayed vociferously. "The efficacy of prayer," says the *Sentinel* correspondent, "was never better illustrated. The tornado turned at right angles before the prayers were half finished,"—just missing the village of Alden. Another cloud, borne by the wind in almost the opposite direction, met the first cloud, and the two, rushing into each other's mad embrace, developed into a whirlwind, that went off nearly at right angles with the original course of the principal cloud. Along the track of the whirlwind, "the corn and small grain was cut off as nicely as could have been done by a reaper." A horse was carried a quarter of a mile through the air, and when found dead exhibited no external marks of injury "except the loss of his tail, which could not have been cut off nicer by a butcher or surgeon." Portions of the Dodd school-house were carried a distance of miles. "Oak trees, 3 feet in diameter, were twisted into splinters and carried through the air to immense distances." "A peculiar feature of this storm," says the *Sentinel*, "was the fact that everything was carried in a contrary direction from the course of the tornado; that is, carried back on its track." (The *Sentinel* is manifestly in error in deeming anything peculiar in this; one who gains a correct conception of the progress of a *whirl*-wind, revolving on its own axis as the body of the storm sweeps forward, will see that as fast as the front margin of the storm reaches objects in its path they must be carried, at the first moment at right angles with the storm-track, and afterwards carried back. Only such articles as are retained in the whirlwind's embrace for a whole revolution, or a number of revolutions, of the cyclone, can be carried *forward* from the spot where they were taken up.) "A large oak tree, two feet through, with its roots thoroughly cleaned of every particle of dirt," lies on the former site of the Dodd school-house. South of the school-house, "there is a long stretch of open prairie from which the Demon of the Storm has taken grass, roots, earth, and gravel, leaving a clean field." Fortunately, no human lives were lost, although many were badly frightened.

The Hocking Valley, O.

From the Athens (O.) Messenger.

The Hocking Valley was a waste of water from Carroll to Hockingport, and wheat, corn, and meadow throughout its length and breadth were swooped down to the ground. At Nelsonville, fifty families were driven from their homes on Friday night, the west end of the town being submerged; the panic, confusion, and alarm occasioned by the mad rush of waters, the hurrying to and fro of the startled, houseless fugitives, and all the crowd of exciting details incident upon the sudden catastrophe at this point, we cannot stop to note. Embraced in a partial summation of losses here are the bridge and crops of Mr. L. D. Poston, $10,000; bridge and coal works of W. B. Brooks, $5,000; tanyard of J. F. Broadt, $5,000; planing-mill and dry-dock of George Freer, $1,500; crops and lumber of John W. Scott, $3,000; crops of John Herrold, $2,000—and so the list could be indefinitely extended. The wailing waters, with destructive sweep, rushed wildly up the ascent to Main street, impetuously driving into houses and mingling in dire confusion their effects; with a solitary exception every bridge in the vicinity of the town was swept away, the Robbins bridge, though not wholly destroyed, sustained such damages that it will have to be virtually rebuilt.

At Chauncey, five miles north of Athens, the waters entered the second story of the dwelling; a narration of local results at this point would require a detail similar to that in describing the scenes at Nelsonville; and the same of Floodwood; at this latter place, about daylight on Saturday morning, the attention of Mr. Aaron Lewis, who lives near the Arnold shaft, was attracted by the shrill screams of a woman; proceeding in a boat in the direction of the alarm, he found a woman with her two children in the loft of their cabin surrounded by the rapidly encroaching waters; he hurriedly tore through the shingles of the roof and rescued the party, rowing them to his own residence.

The works of the Hocking Valley Salt Company were seriously damaged, their loss in manufactured salt alone exceeds 1,000 barrels; all the smaller bridges in the neighborhood of the works were destroyed. From the residence of Mr. Henry Brown, of Chauncey, to salt works, a distance of half a mile, the entire population were forced to abandon their dwellings during Friday night and Saturday morning. The works at Salina, owned by Mr. George F. Gould, lose 3,000 barrels of salt in bulk; the loss of Mr. Gould has been estimated at $5,000.

Among the individual losses in the district just above referred, are those of Henry Brown, $3,000; Infirmary farm, $2,000; A. Courtney, $1,000; Judge and Joseph Jewett conjointly, $3,500; Joseph Dorr, about $1,000; Hiram Armitage, $1,000; William Courtney, $500.

Coming to the immediate vicinity of Athens, our pen falters at an attempt to correctly picture the scene of desolation stretching to every point. Where all was cheer and hopeful promise when we last went to press, is now a broad field of desolation; fields white for the harvest, verdant expanses of growing corn, broad meadows, billowy bowing their luxuriant growth to the nurturing breath of summer, are becoming wastes now. Nothing destructible in the valley intervening the confronting highlands has wholly escaped. The especial losses to individuals here we have at this writing only been able to arrive at in part. Our townsman, Mr. D. B. Stewart, is probably the heaviest single loser. Independent of the indirect damages he sustained, his losses in calculable property include about 100 acres of corn, 80 acres of fine wheat, 1,500 bushels of old corn in crib, materially injured, 40 acres meadow destroyed, 100 cords wood, and 50,000 feet of lumber swept away, in addition to unestimated damages to mill and fences. Mr. Joseph Herrold's loss will range between $5,000 and $10,000. Hon. E. H. Moore will lose something over $2,000. Mr. John Ring between $1,000 and $1,500. Among those of our citizens of whose losses we have received no estimate are Messrs. Porter Wilson, Hiram Bingham, Grosvenor & Beaton, B. J. Cable, Jesse Davis, Augustus Norton, Oliver Carpenter, S. H. and Leroy Mansfield, S. S. Boyles, Sheriff Warren, Charles Henry, Benjamin Randall, and, indeed, every farmer in the valley between Athens and the Ohio River.

In addition to the serious infliction on our local agricultural interests, the damage wrought by the flood to the Hocking Canal and the Hocking Vally Railroad centering in our town is alone of startling magnitude. The canal between this point and Logan has been well nigh destroyed, the encroachment of the Hocking River completely washing away the tow-path at many points for stretches, variously, of a half mile and more. So ruinous are the damages to this pioneer public work that it is doubtful whether, in view of its comparative decreased importance in later years, it will be deemed expedient to repair it.

Altogether, the general calamity that has overtaken our section has not been equaled in disastrous results by any similar catastrophe that has previously occurred since the settlement of the country. The extent of the floods of 1832, 1847, and 1857 has been materially exceeded by that of the present year, the highest reach of water at Stewart's Mill showing 16 inches greater stage than before attained within present memory.

THE ARCTIC RESCUE.

Fitting Out the Tigress—A Curious Ship and a Curious Cargo.

From the New York Herald, July 11.

The little steamer Tigress, now being fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard for the Arctic search in quest of the lost Polaris and the rescue of her crew, presented an extraordinary spectacle of bustle and business yesterday. She now lies at the foot of the Long Wharf, and hold, deck, and rigging alike swarmed with men all through the day. Ever since her arrival at the Navy-Yard, twelve days ago, there has been no cessation of labor on the vessel. Two deckhouses have been put on her; she has been fitted with new topmasts and new fresh-water tanks, having a capacity of about 3,000 gallons; her smokestack has been lengthened six feet, new firebars have been inserted in the furnaces, a new bowsprit has been put in, all of her sails are new, and she has been furnished with a new set of running rigging. Her bottom is not sheathed with copper, for the reason that it would be a waste of money, for the ice would tear it off like wall-paper. Her bows, for about twelve or fifteen feet aft of the cutwater, were originally armored with iron bands, and, of course, this protection remains. In the house built on deck amidships will be provided accommodations for the Surgeon's, Paymaster's, and Steward's offices, and for the storage of some few light articles. The aft deckhouse is intended for the use of the Captain and executive officer, and will be occupied as their cabin, sleeping apartment, and chart-room. It will be a cool dormitory for north latitude 80 degrees. Directly beneath this house, between decks, are the quarters of the officers of the ship—a very small apartment, with bunks and lockers ranged around the sides. No one of the officers will be able to stand erect in this cabin, and there will not be room even for a trunk. The clothing and effects of each occupant must be stowed away in a little closet or locker over his bunk, about 2 feet long, 15 inches deep, and, perhaps, 18 inches high. This must be packed close. This cabin will be used as the mess-room also.

Beneath the floor are small holds, to be used for the Captain's stores; a small magazine of ammunition for firearms and the paymaster's effects. There will be no armament on board save small arms for hunting purposes, and, perhaps, a howitzer for signaling and saluting. The forecastle will be used for the stowage of sails, cordage, and so forth, and the space between decks, forward and mizzen, will be the quarters for the crew, with stores of various kinds tucked in available crannies. Steam coil pipes run all around the interior of the vessel for heating purposes, to be supplied from the boiler when under steam; but a number of stoves, with a supply of pipe, have been put on board for use in the event of the ship being frozen in, or when the steam boilers are not in use. In the lower hold there are 200 tons of coal, and all the remainder of the space in the hold and between decks not above accounted for will be filled "chock" with provisions and clothing. The provender includes every variety of canned meat and vegetables. Instead of taking the ordinary ration of beef, however, the Tigress will take out only about one-third or one-fourth of the usual supply which would be furnished to a vessel of her size for a regular cruise. The balance will be made of pork, in excess of the ordinary allowance of such meat, as it is said that pork is better food for a climate so extremely frigid. About 180 bags of navy (hard) bread and 100 half-barrels of flour will be comprised in the supplies, with about a hundred half-barrels of pork and beef, thirty boxes of canned roast beef, and twenty or twenty-five boxes of pemican. A vast amount of onions, tomatoes, pickles, potatoes and other vegetable anti-scorbutics, will also be in the stores, and it is calculated that she will have a two years' supply for about forty persons. Of course this is not inclusive of the supplies sent forward for her use by the Juniata to Disco. The bulk of this latter vessel's cargo is understood to be coal for the Tigress.

Two large New Bedford whaleboats have been made for the rough work of the expedition, and a smaller and neater boat, which will doubtless serve as the "Captain's gig" on State occasions at Upernavik or Tessinsac in calling on the Danish authorities. About a dozen large saws of the "cross-cut" or "gang" pattern and three tripod derricks, shod and spiked with iron, are included in the extraordinary portion of the ship's outfit. These saws will be used to cut the vessel clear of ice under certain circumstances. The derricks will be erected on the ice, and the saws will be suspended from the apex of the tripods by a block and tackle. A lever or crank will be used to force the saw on the downward cut, and the blade will be drawn upward by the block and pulley. This would seem, however, to be a rather laborious and complicated way of working things, as a single man may cut six-foot ice rapidly, using a saw with a cross-piece handle, in the ordinary upright fashion in which logs are sawn in pits or on trestles.

A peculiar portion of the ship's cargo, however, and extremely suggestive of her mission and its possible extent, was the eight sledge runners that were shipped last evening. These runners are made of two and a half-inch spruce plank, and are each about sixteen feet long, by about twelve inches deep. They are sloped or cut away at either end, so as to resemble rudely the runner of a *traineau* sled, such as is used by the poorer class of Canadian *habitans*. These points are capped with band iron, and the lower or friction edge of the runner, which comes in direct contact with the snow, is shod with a band of whalebone about half or three-quarters of an inch in thickness. This becomes very smooth after a little use, and is much lighter than an iron shoeing would be. The upper edges of the runners are pierced with numerous holes. The bed or bottom of the sled is composed of slats of tough wood about five feet in length, and carved so as to resemble barrel staves. The ends of the slats are provided with two notches, and these ends will be tightly bound with thongs to the upper edges of the runners, the thongs being interlaced through the holes above described. These sledges are built after the most approved Esquimaux fashion, and one of them will carry fifteen or twenty persons, in the event of their being called into requisition to search over land, or rather over ice, for the Polaris, each sledge would carry four or five persons and all the clothing and provisions they would need for a ten days' journey.

Fifteen or twenty-five dogs are needed for each sledge, according to the weight or number of persons to be carried.

A set of spare spars and a spare topmast and topgallantmast lie on the deck to meet emergent needs. They may be used for fuel or to build a raft before the ship gets back.

There will be no scientific apparatus on board the vessel, as her voyage will not be one of exploration, but purely a rescue search. Her full complement of officers and men will not exceed forty, and those have all been selected. As the vessel is so very small and every mouth will need a daily ration, there will be no ornamental people on board. Everybody must make himself useful, and the Captain, Executive Officer, and Paymaster have dispensed with the usual assistance of clerks. They will do their own writing, and there will not be even a Captain's servant on board.

Commander Greer expressed the idea that he would not be at all surprised to find the Polaris at Disco or Upernavik on his arrival there. This being the open season, Capt. Buddington would undoubtedly make a tremendous effort to work his vessel out, as he could accomplish no possible good with half a crew by remaining at Northumberland island or by pushing further northward. Under these circumstances it would only be common sense and obedience to the first law of nature to push southward. Commander Greer has no idea whatever that the people left on the Polaris have perished. Capt. Tyson, the chief of the party rescued from the ice floe, expressed the same opinion to a *Herald* reporter yesterday, and thought the Polaris people might possibly get down to Disco by the middle of August unaided.

The voyage to Disco in a vessel of the speed and power of the Tigress will occupy about twenty days.

The family of Hans, the Greenlander, will be taken back to Disco on board the Tigress, and the Esquimaux, "Joe," will accompany the ship in her search to act as interpreter, etc. His amiable, blubber-fed spouse, Hannah, it is believed will remain here to await the return of her fur-clad, flat-headed liege.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that this Hannah and "her partner Joe" are the same Esquimaux who were exhibited about ten or twelve years ago in a museum in this city. Since that time they have been mostly engaged with Hall in his Arctic explorations, the little English they acquired in the "show" business making them very useful as interpreters.

PEPPER, OPIUM AND CAMPHOR.

A Great Change in Values—Prospects of an Opium Famine.

From the New York Evening Post July 11.

The war now waged in Sumatra affects not simply the Dutch and Atcheenese, but the inhabitants of all civilized countries, by cutting off the usual supply of pepper. A marked rise in the value of the article has consequently occurred in this market, and a further advance is highly probable.

A year's supply of pepper for this country varies from 65,000 to 70,000 bags, or "pickles," as they are technically termed, each of which contains from 100 to 120 pounds. At the beginning of the Atcheen war there were about 15,000 bags in the United States, of which very little is now left in the hands of dealers. The total shipments received this year amount to but about 23,000 bags, which were made up from last year's crop. Usually the new crop is harvested in January, and exported here from then till midsummer, but this year the crop was neglected, in consequence of the war, and a large part of it was lost. Nearly all the Malay laborers have been pressed into the ranks, and as pepper requires the most careful cultivation, it is probable that there will be a failure of the crop next year also.

As nearly all our pepper is derived from Sumatra, this state of affairs could not fail to produce a rise in prices. Six months ago the value of pepper in Sumatra was from $9 to $11 per bag. It gradually rose to $15, and is now held at $14.60. The slight recent reduction is due to the fact that no vessels have lately been sent there, in consequence of the war, to bring away what little pepper there is still in the market, and there has therefore been no active demand at the old points of export.

Pepper has advanced from an average price of 16 cents per pound, duty paid, to from 18¾ cents for Sumatra, and 19¾ cents to 20 cents for Singapore. Private advices confirm the reports that the war is likely to continue, and it is therefore probable that pepper will become extremely scarce, with a corresponding rise in value.

The Atcheen war has also occasioned a considerable advance in the value of nutmegs, but as these are obtained from the Malacca Islands and other places besides Sumatra the supply is not likely to be reduced like that of pepper.

In other respects the spice market is in its normal condition, save that the supply of cassia is slightly in excess of the demand.

OPIUM.

A much more sudden and startling change has very recently occurred in the value of opium. The usual crop in Turkey, from which this country is supplied, amounts to about 5,000 cases, each case containing 140 pounds. It is chiefly distributed between America, England, and China. This year everything appeared to be favorable for a good yield, and at least an average yield was confidently expected till a short time ago, when advices were received that one-half of the crop had been destroyed by the hot winds. It is now reported that the entire product of this year, which is now harvesting, will probably not amount to more than 2,000 cases.

About 2,000 cases more are said to constitute the whole stock of Turkish opium now on hand in this country and Europe, most of which is in Europe, as the greater part is of an inferior grade, which could not pass our custom-houses. The average consumption of Turkish opium throughout the world is estimated at 400 cases per month, or 4,800 in a year, so that great scarcity is inevitable if the reports from Smyrna be correct.

No supply for our market can be obtained in India, as the grade of the Indian opium is such that it could not be admitted into our ports. Persian opium was formerly an important product, but since the great famine in Persia its culture has been neglected, and instead of thousands of cases, as in former years, it is reported that this year's crop will not be more than 400. Moreover, that kind of opium could be used in this country only in the manufacture of morphia.

This condition of affairs has caused opium in bond in this city to advance in price from $5 per pound, gold, to $6.25, gold, within the last six weeks. If the unfavorable reports are fully confirmed, it is believed in the trade that it will continue to advance enormously, and not improbably reach the figure of about five years ago, when, under similar circumstances, opium was sold for $11 per pound in gold.

CAMPHOR.

Camphor is another article in the price of which a great change has occurred in this market, but in this case the alteration is the reverse of that noted above. On a smaller scale, the condition of the camphor market bears a strong resemblance to that of the tea trade, which we yesterday described in detail.

The duty of 30 cents per pound on camphor was removed on the 1st of August, 1872, and as its repeal was expected as early as the preceding January, as little camphor as possible was bought in the intervening months. There was then an average stock in the country, and after the 1st of August it began to arrive in large quantities from China and Japan. While an average year's supply is from 4,000 to 6,000 packages, it is believed that the importations during the last year amounted to about 8,000, and there are now several thousand packages more on the way to our ports.

It is usually necessary to send orders for camphor to the ports of export a considerable time in advance of the date when it is desired, as the markets may be comparatively bare, or no vessels be ready to load. In consequence of the excessive supply, however, these orders have in many cases been countermanded.

The demand for camphor is usually steady and regular, the chief sales taking place in the spring, when a large quantity is used for the preservation of furs and clothing. Nothing occurring to make the demand at all equal to the great supply, the price has declined from an average of 39 cents per pound, when the duty was removed, to an average of 29 cents. In some cases it has been sold below cost of importation. Large stocks are in the hands of importers, jobbers and refiners, and these are the more unprofitable to "carry" by reason of the loss on weight in the article as it becomes dry. At present there is no prospect of an advance in price, a further reduction being more probable.

DEATHS.

McKEE—At his residence in Batavia, Ill., July 12, 1873, Joel McKee.

Funeral Monday at 2 o'clock.

Mr. McKee was one of the oldest, and most highly respected residents of Northern Illinois.

SWINSCOE—On Saturday, July 12, at 2:40 p. m., Elfrida Amanda, daughter of George E. and Julia M. Swinscoe, aged 10 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place from residence in Austin, Ill., on Monday, 14th inst., at 1 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HARTMAN—July 13, Mrs. Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Hartman, aged 25 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 66 Kansas street, at 9 o'clock, Tuesday morning, by carriage to Rosehill. Friends are invited to attend.

QUILL—On Sunday, July 13, Mary Quill, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 210 Forquer street, on Tuesday, July 15, by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

HATCH—The funeral of Hattie Mary, daughter of H. L. and Kate Hatch, will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 1287 Indiana avenue, this day (Monday) at 2 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday, July 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT AUCTION,
SALE OF
DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Felt and Linen Hats, Notions. Also a large bankrupt stock of Trimmed Hats. At 11 o'clock—Wool, Rag, and Venetian Carpets, by the roll.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Shrewd, Sharp Merchants

Always look over Auction Sales when trade is quiet. These are the times for Bargains.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

Will offer, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9½ a. m., all that remain of their consignments of SPRING and SUMMER

Boots and Shoes,
450 CASES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Chattel Mortgage Sale,
AT 220 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
MONDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock.

The entire Furniture of an EATING-HOUSE, consisting of Walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Splendid Hotel Range, one Fine Hotel Baker, 150 yards Ingrain Carpet, Crockery, Glassware, Plated-ware, Cutlery, etc. All in good order. By order mortgagee. Sale peremptory.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,

WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9½ o'clock, at 21 and 23 South Canal-st. New assortment of seasonable goods will be offered to the trade.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

THE LAST CALL!
SOUND THE BUGLE!
BLOW THE HORN!
BEAT THE DRUM!

And gather in the army of young men and maidens, fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, clerks, bookkeepers, mechanics, printers, policemen, and railroad officials, to attend the great

Evening Sale at Butters' Auction Rooms,
Nos. 55 & 57 South Canal-st.,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14,
At Half-past 7 O'clock.

REMEMBER.—The lots we shall offer are ALL high and dry. They are three to five blocks from the depot at Norwood Park, one of the most delightful suburbs near Chicago. They are 25 feet front by 125 deep, to a 20-foot alley. They were visited last week by crowds of people intending to buy, and everyone has expressed satisfaction.

REMEMBER AGAIN.—The terms are unusually advantageous. So low that everybody can buy.

Only $10 Down and $5 a Month,

On each lot sold, with 8 per cent interest until paid.

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE! Be on hand promptly at ½ past 7. Ample accommodations for all ladies.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Open and Top Buggies,
TO CLOSE INVOICES.

On TUESDAY, July 15, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale
AT ELMHURST,
(Formerly known as Cottage Hill),
On WEDNESDAY, July 16, '73,
At 12 o'clock m., on the ground.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Wells-st. Depot at 10 o'clock on the morning of the sale. A FREE LUNCH will be served on the ground at 11 o'clock a. m.

We shall sell

200
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
Fronting on wide and spacious avenues.
Also
FOUR HANDSOME
New Two-Story Dwellings,
Each with a large lot 100 feet front.

Each house contains two parlors, marble mantels, dining-room, kitchen, pantries, closets, and four good sleeping-rooms. Good cellar and water. The houses are built in modern style, with brick foundations and the best seasoned lumber.

EASY TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale, 15 per cent within 30 days, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest at 8 per cent, payable annually.

GET A PLAT. For other particulars see GEORGE L. SHAW, 119 Dearborn-st., or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

Sale of Dry Goods,

On THURSDAY, July 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Turn Out, Turn Out
FOR THE GREAT
Real Estate Sale.

It will be the last and only chance in this locality. H. E. PICKET, owner, has ordered a

BRILLIANT
AUCTION SALE

Of the remainder of his choice property, consisting of

71 SPLENDID LOTS
ON
Saturday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
ON THE GROUND.

Better lots are not to be had in Chicago. Let the occasion be a GRAND and MEMORABLE ONE. A new and magnificent canvas pavilion, not to be surpassed on the Continent, and used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

These choice lots are fronting on Division, Hoyne, Chrystal, and Bryson-sts., handsomely situated on elevated ground, between Wicker and Humboldt Parks, and among the choicest residence property in the city, and 1-4 mile from the terminus of the Milwaukee-av. cars and omnibus line.

Terms of Sale—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished each purchaser. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot.

Free Busses will start from the corner of State and Randolph-sts. at 2 o'clock, and from Division-st. and Milwaukee-av. at 2:30 o'clock, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.

This will be a bona fide sale, and every lot will positively be sold. For plats or information apply to H. E. PICKET, 32 Washington-st., or to ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF
Valuable City Real Estate,
At Public Auction, for Cash,
On Thursday, July 17, at 10 a. m.,
At entrance to Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st., near Madison.

The property to be sold is assets of Henry [illegible], bankrupt, and consists of [illegible] feet front on West [illegible] the bridge, with 3-story and basement brick building, 31 West Polk-st. This property is centrally located in a growing quarter, and the site affords an unusual chance for a great bargain.

Also, the double 2-story frame building, with ground, known as Nos. 31 and 33 [illegible]-st. This building is near Canal-st., in [illegible] crowding, contains a large number of rooms, is well built and is in good repair, and, being near depot, is well adapted for a boarding-house or hotel.

All the above property will be sold by order of Court in Bankruptcy, FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL INCUMBRANCES. TITLE IS PERFECT.

Purchasers will make deposit at sale, and pay balance after examination of abstracts.

Full particulars [illegible] on application to ROBERT E. JENKINS, [illegible].

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 a. m., [illegible] sell at No. 14 Willard-place, [illegible] the entire contents of [illegible] residence, consisting of Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, [illegible] splendid Carpets, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description, [illegible].

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.